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THE

RUDIMENTS

OF

GREEK GRAMMAR,

AS USED IN THE

ROYAL COLLEGE AT ETON,

LITERALLY TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

BY THE

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The following translation of the Eton Greek Grammar has been prepared under the idea that in many Schools and Seminaries, where the Eton system is adopted, such a work has long been considered desirable, in order to convey to the understanding of young boys the rules and principles of the Greek language in a simpler and easier manner, than through the medium of a foreign tongue. Keeping this design in view, the Translator has deemed it advisable to adhere as closely as possible to the Latin text. He is not aware of having in any instance materially deviated from it, or of having made any important insertion or alteration, either in the text or notes, which did not seem to be required by a regard to plainness and perspicuity. It is hoped, therefore, that, without at all interfering with the use of the original work, a literal translation may prove an unexceptionable companion to it, and be found to conduce to the speedier acquisition of the language. It has no other aim than to enable the pupil to obtain a readier insight into the chief rules and idioms of the Greek tongue, and to retain them more permanently in his memory.

H. J. T.

Brighton, Dec. 1831.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Letters	1
Accents	3
PARTS OF SPEECH	4
Article	5
Declensions of Substantives	ib.
— of Contracted Nouns	14
Nouns Irregular	20
Heteroclites	21
Of Patronymics	23
Diminutives	24
Declensions of Adjectives	25
Numerals	30
Comparison of Nouns	32
Pronouns	36
VERB	40
Participle	47
Kindred Tenses in the Active Voice	49
Formation of the Tenses	52
The Verb εἰμὶ	63
Paradigm of the Passive Voice	66
The Middle Voice	80
Circumflex Verbs	86
Verbs in μι	94
Verbals	114
Impersonal Verbs	115
Defective Verbs	116
Irregular Verbs	118
Adverb	125
Conjunction	126
SYNTAX	128
Prepositions	140
Of Accents	171
Enclitic Words	179
Figures of Speech	181
PROSODY	183
Poetic Licence	196
Tables of the Dialects	198
Difference of the Dialects	201
Abbreviations	224

The LETTERS of the Greek Alphabet are twenty-four.

SHAPE.	NAME.		FORCE.
Α α	Ἄλφα	Alpha	a
Β β ϐ	Βῆτα	Beta	b
Γ γ ᾽	Γάμμα	Gamma	g
Δ δ	Δέλτα	Delta	d
Ε ε	Ἐ ψιλὸν	Epsilon	e short
Ζ ζ ζ	Ζῆτα	Zeta	z
Η η	Ἦτα	Eta	e long
Θ ϑ θ	Θῆτα	Theta	th
Ι ι	Ἰῶτα	Iota	i
Κ κ	Κάππα	Kappa	k c
Λ λ	Λάμβδα	Lambda	l
Μ μ	Μῦ	Mu	m
Ν ν	Νῦ	Nu	n
Ξ ξ	Ξῖ	Xi	x
Ο ο	Ὀ μικρὸν	Omicron	o little
Π ϖ π	Πῖ	Pi	p
Ρ ϱ ρ	Ῥῶ	Rho	r
Σ ς σ	Σῖγμα	Sigma	s
Τ τ ⊺	Ταῦ	Tau	t
Υ υ	Ὑ ψιλὸν	Upsilon	u
Φ ϕ	Φῖ	Phi	ph
Χ χ	Χῖ	Chi	ch
Ψ ψ	Ψῖ	Psi	ps
Ω ω	Ὦ μέγα	Omega	o great.

The old Greeks had only sixteen letters: afterwards the aspirates ϕ, χ, θ were added, and the double consonants ζ, ξ, ψ, and the long vowels η, ω, which were, previously to this time, expressed in the pronunciation: "Formerly," says Plato in his Cratylus, "we did not use η, but ϵ; nor ω, but o:" and instead of the diphthong *ου* they wrote *ο*. Athenæus, l. xi. c. 5.

N.B. Homer was unacquainted with the letters ϕ, χ, θ, ζ, ξ, ψ, η, ω.

The LETTERS are divided into vowels and consonants.

There are seven vowels, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω.

The other seventeen are consonants.

VOWELS.

Long vowels	η, ω.
Short	ε, ο.
Doubtful	α, ι, υ.
Changeable [1]	α, ε, ο.
Unchangeable	η, ι, υ, ω.
Prepositive [2]	α, ε, η, ο, ω.
Subjunctive	ι, υ.

DIPHTHONGS.

There are twelve diphthongs:

Six proper,—αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου.

Six improper,—ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, with iota marked underneath; ηυ, υι, ωυ.

Changeable [3],—αι, αυ, οι.

Unchangeable,—ει, ευ, ου.

CONSONANTS

are of two kinds: mutes and semivowels.

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[1] The vowels α, ε, ο are called Changeable, because they undergo a change in the augments of verbs: that is, α and ε are changed into η, and ο into ω.

[2] The vowels α, ε, η, ο, ω are called Prepositive, because they are always placed first in the formation of diphthongs: ι and υ are called Subjunctive, because they are subjoined, except in the diphthong υι.

[3] The changeable diphthongs follow the same rules as the changeable vowels.

1. The mutes are nine in number, and are divided into

The smooth	π, κ, τ.
The middle	β, γ, δ.
The aspirate	φ, χ, θ.

There is an affinity between the letters { π, β, φ. / κ, γ, χ. / τ, δ, θ.

2. The semivowels are double[1], ζ, ξ, ψ.

The liquids, or unchangeable[2] consonants are, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

The letter Σ stands alone, unconnected with any of the rest.

Accents.

There are three accents; the acute [´], the grave [`], the circumflex [ˆ][3].

1. The acute is placed on the last syllable, the last but one, and the last but two.

2. The circumflex on the last, and the last but one.

3. The grave accent is only marked on the last syllable; but it is understood in every syllable on which there is no accent[4].

Every word, of which the last syllable is acute, un-

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[1] The double consonants are resolved by σ and one of the mutes; as ζ by τs, δs, and σδ in the Doric dialect: ξ by κσ, γσ, χs· ψ by πσ, βσ, φs.

[2] That is, those which have no correspondent or kindred letters, into which they may be changed in the inflexions of verbs and nouns.

[3] The acute accent raises, and as it were sharpens, syllables; the grave lowers them; the circumflex sustains, and lengthens them.

[4] When a word has the acute accent on the last syllable, it is called oxytone; as Θεὸs, *God:* when on the penultima, paroxytone; as κόσμος, *the world:* when on the antepenultima, proparoxytone; as ἄγγελος, *a messenger.*

less it be at the end of a sentence, is marked with the grave accent, except *τίς* interrogative.

There are two breathings: the soft [᾽] and the aspirate [῾][1].

Every word beginning with a vowel, or a diphthong, takes either the soft breathing, or the aspirate, in the beginning: as, *ὄρος, a mountain; ὅρος, a boundary.*

All words beginning with *υ* or *ρ*, are aspirated: as, *ὕδωρ, water; ῥῆμα, a word.* But if the letter *ρ* is doubled in the middle of a word, the first takes the soft breathing, the latter the aspirate: as *ἔῤῥωσο, farewell.*

Apostrophe is the sign of a vowel having been thrown out on account of a vowel following, thus [᾽].

The vowels *α*, *ε*, *ι*, *ο*, and the diphthongs *αι* and *οι*, are thrown out by apostrophe: as *κατ᾽ αὐτὸν*, for *κατὰ αὐτόν.*

If the vowel following be aspirated, the smooth consonants going before are changed into aspirates: as *ἀφ᾽ ἡμῶν*, for *ἀπὸ ἡμῶν, from us: τίφθ᾽ οὕτω*, for *τίπτε οὕτω, why so?*[2]

The Parts of Speech.

There are eight parts of speech, as in the Latin language:

Article,	Participle,
Noun,	Adverb,
Pronoun,	Conjunction,
Verb,	Preposition.

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[1] Formerly the letter H was the mark of the aspirate breathing: they used to write H*έκατον*, what they afterwards wrote *ἕκατον.*

[2] Sometimes also a short vowel at the beginning of a word is taken away after a long one at the end of the word preceding; as *τύχῃ ᾽γαθῇ.* So *μὴ οὐ* is pronounced as a monosyllable, that is, *μὴ ᾽υ* and *μὴ ᾽υτὸς* for *μὴ αὐτὸς*· and *μὴ ᾽δικεῖν* for *μὴ ἀδικεῖν.* Sometimes these vowels are joined together by crasis; as, *ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἐγῷδα· ἐγὼ οἶμαι, ἐγῷμαι.*

There are three Numbers: singular, dual, and plural.

There are five Cases: the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative.

There are three Genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter.

The Article.

The Article is, ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, (in Latin) *hic, hæc, hoc*, and is thus declined [1]:

Sing.	m.	f.	n.
N.	ὁ,	ἡ,	τὸ,
G.	τοῦ,	τῆς,	τοῦ,
D.	τῷ,	τῇ,	τῷ,
A.	τὸν,	τὴν,	τὸ.

Dual.	m.	f.	n.
N. A.	τὼ,	τὰ,	τὼ,
G. D.	τοῖν,	ταῖν,	τοῖν.

Plural.

	m.	f.	n.
N.	οἱ,	αἱ,	τὰ,
G.	τῶν,	τῶν,	τῶν,
D.	τοῖς,	ταῖς,	τοῖς,
A.	τοὺς,	τὰς,	τὰ.

Declensions of Substantives.

There are ten Declensions:

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[1] Grammarians call this the Prepositive article: the other, ὃς, ἥ, ὅ, which may be better called the relative, they term the subjunctive.

Five of simple, and five of contracted, nouns.

The four first declensions of simple nouns are parisyllabic, that is, they do not increase their syllables in the genitive. The fifth is imparisyllabic, that is, it increases its syllables in the genitive.

The First Declension of Simple Nouns.

The first declension has two terminations, *ας* and *ης*, of the masculine gender only: as, *ὁ ταμίας, a steward; ὁ κριτὴς, a judge:* but *ὁ* and *ἡ λῃστὴς, a robber*, is, in the opinion of some, of the common gender.

Sing.	Sing.
N. *ὁ ταμίας,*	N. *ὁ κριτὴς,*
G. *τοῦ ταμίου,*	G. *τοῦ κριτοῦ,*
D. *τῷ ταμίᾳ,*	D. *τῷ κριτῇ,*
A. *τὸν ταμίαν,*	A. *τὸν κριτὴν,*
V. *ὦ ταμία.*	V. *ὦ κριτὰ.*
Dual.	**Dual.**
N. A. *τὼ ταμία,*	N. A. *τὼ κριτὰ,*
G. D. *τοῖν ταμίαιν,*	G. D. *τοῖν κριταῖν,*
V. *ὦ ταμία.*	V. *ὦ κριτὰ.*
Plural.	**Plural.**
N. *οἱ ταμίαι,*	N. *οἱ κριταὶ,*
G. *τῶν ταμιῶν,*	G. *τῶν κριτῶν,*
D. *τοῖς ταμίαις,*	D. *τοῖς κριταῖς,*
A. *τοὺς ταμίας,*	A. *τοὺς κριτὰς,*
V. *ὦ ταμίαι.*	V. *ὦ κριταὶ.*

Of the Genitive.

Every genitive plural ends in ων· and in the first and second declension it usually takes the circumflex[1] accent on the last syllable.

Some nouns of this declension, declined according to the Doric dialect, make the Genitive in α· as, ὁ ὀρεσιβάτης, *a wanderer on the mountains*, Gen. τοῦ ὀρεσιβάτα· and proper names ending in ας· as, ὁ Βρασίλας, Gen. τοῦ Βρασίλα.

Of the Dative.

The dative singular, in the four first declensions, has always ι written underneath: thus, ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ.

Of the Vocative.

The vocative singular is formed from the nominative, by throwing away ς.

The Exceptions are these:

1. Nouns ending in της· as, μητιέτης, *counsellor;*
2. Nouns signifying a particular nation or country, as, Σκύθης, *a Scythian;*
3. Poetic nouns ending in πης· as, κυνώπης, *impudent;*
4. Nouns compounded of πωλῶ, *to sell;* μετρῶ, *to measure:* τρίβω, *to wear.*

All these make the vocative in α short: as, ὦ μητίετἄ[2], ὦ Σκύθἄ.

Nouns ending in στης have both terminations, α and η· as, ὁ and ἡ λῃστὴς, *a robber*, ὦ λῃστὰ or λῃστὴ.

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[1] See afterwards on the Accents, p. 172.

[2] Μητίετα—Il. α. 175. Θύεστα—Il. β. 107, &c. are not vocatives for nominatives; but in fact nominatives of the Æolic language.—Hence the Latin words, poëta, athleta, cometa, &c. "For the Latin language very much resembles the Æolic." Quintil. Book i. C. 6.

The Second Declension.

The second declension has two terminations, *α* and *η*, of the feminine gender: as, *ἡ μοῦσα, muse; ἡ τιμὴ, honor.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. *ἡ μοῦσα,*	N. A. *τὰ μούσα,*	N. *αἱ μοῦσαι,*
G. *τῆς μούσης,*	G. D. *ταῖν μούσαιν,*	G. *τῶν μουσῶν,*
D. *τῇ μούσῃ,*	V. *ὦ μούσα.*	D. *ταῖς μούσαις,*
A. *τὴν μούσαν,*		A. *τὰς μούσας,*
V. *ὦ μοῦσα.*		V. *ὦ μοῦσαι.*

Sing. N. *ἡ φιλία*,——G. *τῆς φιλίας*,——D. *τῇ φιλίᾳ*.
In the rest of the cases, as *μοῦσα*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. *ἡ τιμὴ,*	N. A. *τὰ τιμὰ,*	N. *αἱ τιμαὶ,*
G. *τῆς τιμῆς,*	G. D. *ταῖν τιμαῖν,*	G. *τῶν τιμῶν,*
D. *τῇ τιμῇ,*	V. *ὦ τιμὰ.*	D. *ταῖς τιμαῖς,*
A. *τὴν τιμὴν,*		A. *τὰς τιμὰς,*
V. *ὦ τιμὴ.*		V. *ὦ τιμαὶ.*

Words ending in *δα, θα, ρα,* and *α* pure, make the genitive in *ας*, and the dative in *ᾳ*· thus, Ἀθηνᾶ, *Minerva; Ναυσικᾶ, Nausicaa; μνᾶ, a coin or weight called mina;* these words are contracted from Ἀθηνάα, Ναυσικάα, *μνάα.*

A letter is called pure, when a vowel or diphthong goes immediately before it.

July 8th

The Third Declension.

The third declension has two terminations, *ος* and *ον*· *ος* of the masculine, feminine, and common gender; as, *ὁ λόγος, a discourse; ἡ νόσος, a disease;* ὁ and ἡ *λίθος, a stone;* and *ον* of the neuter gender, as *τὸ ξύλον, wood.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ λόγος,	N. A. τὼ λόγω,	N. οἱ λόγοι,
G. τοῦ λόγου,	G. D. τοῖν λόγοιν,	G. τῶν λόγων,
D. τῷ λόγῳ,	V. ὦ λόγω.	D. τοῖς λόγοις,
A. τὸν λόγον,		A. τοὺς λόγους,
V. ὦ λόγε.		V. ὦ λόγοι.

Contracted nouns are of the third declension: as, ὁ *νόος*, *νοῦς*, *the mind.*

Sing.	Dual.
N. ὁ *νόος*, *νοῦς*,	N. A. τὼ *νόω*, *νώ*,
G. τοῦ *νόου*, *νοῦ*,	with the acute accent.
D. τῷ *νόῳ*, *νῷ*,	G. D. τοῖν *νόοιν*, *νοῖν*,
A. τὸν *νόον*, *νοῦν*,	V. ὦ *νόω*, *νώ*.
V. ὦ *νόε*, *νοῦ*.	

Plural.

N. οἱ *νόοι*, *νοῖ*,	A. τοὺς *νόους*, *νοῦς*,
G. τῶν *νόων*, *νῶν*,	V. ὦ *νόοι*, *νοῖ*.
D. τοῖς *νόοις*, *νοῖς*,	

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ *ξύλον*,	N. A. τὼ *ξύλω*,	N. τὰ *ξύλα*,
G. τοῦ *ξύλου*,	G. D. τοῖν *ξύλοιν*,	G. τῶν *ξύλων*,
D. τῷ *ξύλῳ*,	V. ὦ *ξύλω*.	D. τοῖς *ξύλοις*,
A. τὸ *ξύλον*,		A. τὰ *ξύλα*,
V. ὦ *ξύλον*.		V. ὦ *ξύλα*.

July 9th

The Fourth Declension.

The fourth declension, which is peculiar to Attic writers, has two terminations, *ως* and *ων*· *ως* of the masculine, feminine, and common gender; and *ων* of the neuter: as, ὁ *λεὼς*, *the people*; ἡ *ἅλως*, *a threshing-floor*; τὸ *ἀνώγεων*, *an upper chamber.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ λεὼς,	N. A. τὼ λεὼ,	N. οἱ λεῳ,
G. τοῦ λεὼ,	G. D. τοῖν λεῷν,	G. τῶν λεῶν,
D. τῷ λεῷ,		D. τοῖς λεῳ̃ς,
A. τὸν λεὼν,	V. ὦ λεὼ.	A. τοὺς λεὼς,
V. ὦ λεὼς.		V. ὦ λεῳ̃.

Neuter nouns ending in ων are declined in the same manner, except that the vocative singular is like the nominative, and ends in ων, and the accusative with the vocative plural is like the nominative, and ends in ω. All of them have invariably ω in the last syllable.

Certain nouns of this declension make the accusative in ω· as, Ἄθως, Ἄθω, *mount Athos;* Κέως, Κέω, *the island Ceos;* Κῶς, Κῶ, *the island Cos;* λαγὼς, λαγὼ, *a hare*[1].

The old Attics also rejected the final ν: as, ἀγήρω, for ἀγήρων, *free from old age.*

There is only one noun of this declension ending in ως, of the neuter gender, viz. τὸ χρέως, *a debt.*

July 10th

The Fifth Declension.

The fifth declension, which is imparisyllabic, has eight[2] terminations: three vowels, α, ι, υ, of the neuter gender; and five consonants, ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ, of all genders.

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[1] But Ἄθων and λαγὼν are found.

[2] Formerly there seems to have been only one termination of this declension, namely, the letter Σ after almost all the consonants, and many of the vowels: which letter formed the Nominative, and ο put before it in the word formed the Genitive: thus σῶμα was originally σῶματς, μέλι μέλιτς, γόνυ γόνυτς or γόνατς, τιτὰν τιτὰνς, μάρτυρ and μάρτυς μάρτυρς, νὺξ νὺκτς, φλὲψ φλὲβς. See more on this subject in Markland on the Fifth Declension of the Greeks.

Sing.	Sing.
N. τὸ σῶμα,	N. ὁ τιτὰν,
G. τοῦ σώματος,	G. τοῦ τιτᾶνος,
D. τῷ σώματι,	D. τῷ τιτᾶνι,
A. τὸ σῶμα,	A. τὸν τιτᾶνα,
V. ὦ σῶμα.	V. ὦ τιτὰν.
Dual.	**Dual.**
N. A. τὼ σώματε,	N. A. τὼ τιτᾶνε,
G. D. τοῖν σωμάτοιν,	G. D. τοῖν τιτάνοιν,
V. ὦ σώματε.	V. ὦ τιτᾶνε.
Plural.	**Plural.**
N. τὰ σώματα,	N. οἱ τιτᾶνες,
G. τῶν σωμάτων,	G. τῶν τιτάνων,
D. τοῖς σώμασι,	D. τοῖς τιτᾶσι,
A. τὰ σώματα,	A. τοὺς τιτᾶνας,
V. ὦ σώματα.	V. ὦ τιτᾶνες.

July 11th

Rules relating to Nouns Imparisyllabic.

Of the Accusative singular.

The accusative ends in *α*. The following are the Exceptions:

1. Nouns ending in *ις*, and *υς*, *αυς*, and *ους*, which, when they are pure in the genitive, make the accusative in *ν*·[1] as, ὁ *ὄφις*, *a serpent*, τὸν *ὄφιν*· ὁ *βότρυς*, *a cluster*, τὸν *βότρυν*· ἡ *γραῦς*, *an old woman*, τὴν *γραῦν*· ὁ and ἡ *βοῦς*, *an ox or cow*, τὸν and τὴν *βοῦν*. But Δὶς, *Jupiter*, makes Δία· λᾶας, *a stone*, makes λᾶαν.

2. Gravitones in *ις* and *υς*, if impure in the oblique cases, retain both terminations in *α* and *ν*· as, ἡ ἔρις, *strife*, τὴν ἔριδα and ἔριν· ὁ νέηλυς, *a stranger*, τὸν νεήλυδα and νέηλυν.

July 13.

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[1] The Poets, however, use the accusative in *α*· as, *βότρυα*, *βόα*.

Of the Vocative singular.

The vocative is like the nominative[1]. The following are the Exceptions:

1. Words declined with *ν* and *τος* in the genitive: and adjectives ending in *ην*, *εις*, and *ας*· which make the vocative in *ν*· as, ὁ Αἴας, *Ajax*, ὦ Αἶαν· ὁ and ἡ *τέρην*, *tender*, ὦ τέρεν· ὁ χαρίεις, *graceful*, ὦ χαρίεν; and ὦ χαρίει· ὁ μέλας, *black*, ὦ μέλαν.

2. Gravitones in *ηρ*, which form the vocative in *ερ*· as, ἡ μήτηρ, *a mother*, ὦ μῆτερ· and five oxytone nouns, ὁ πατὴρ, *a father*; ὁ δαὴρ, *a husband's brother*; ὁ ἀνὴρ, *a man*; ὁ σωτὴρ, *a saviour*; ἡ γαστὴρ, *the belly*: which make ὦ πάτερ, δάερ, ἄνερ, σῶτερ, γάστερ.

3. Nouns ending in *ευς* and *ους*, which throw away *ς*· as, ὁ βασιλεὺς, *a king*, ὦ βασιλεῦ· except πούς, *a foot*, which makes ὦ πούς· and ὀδούς, *a tooth*, which makes ὦ ὀδούς, to preserve the distinction between such words and the adverbs ποῦ, *where*, and ὁδοῦ, *by the way*.

4. Nouns ending in *ις* and *υς*, which make the vocative in *ι* and *υ*· as, ὁ βότρυς, *a cluster*, ὦ βότρυ· ὁ ὄφις, *a serpent*, ὦ ὄφι· ὁ and ἡ παῖς, ὦ παῖ, *boy or girl*. Except oxytones ending in *ις* and *υς*, not contracted; as, ὦ Σαλαμὶς, *Salamis*, ὦ ἐλπὶς, *hope*, ὦ χλαμὺς, *a cloak*.

5. Nouns ending in *ων* and *ωρ*, which for the most part form the vocative from their genitives, by throwing away the termination: as, ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων, *Agamemnon*, voc. ὦ Ἀγάμεμνον· ὁ ἐλεήμων, *merciful*, voc. ὦ ἐλέημον· ὁ Ἕκτωρ, *Hector*, voc. ὦ Ἕκτορ· ὁ ῥήτωρ, *a rhetorician*, voc. ὦ ῥήτορ. But ὁ Ποσειδῶν, ῶνος, *Neptune*, makes in the vocative ὦ Ποσειδὸν· and ὁ Ἀπόλλων, ωνος, *Apollo*, voc. ὦ Ἀπόλλον.

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[1] Ἡ γυνὴ, *a woman*, which makes in the vocative ὦ γύναι, and ὁ ἄναξ, *a king*, which makes ὦ ἄνα, are irregular.

Participles ending in ων, εις, and ας, have the vocative the same as the nominative: as, ὁ τύπτων, οντος, voc. ὦ τύπτων· ὁ τυφθεὶς, έντος, voc. ὦ τυφθεὶς· ὁ ἱστὰς, άντος, voc. ὦ ἱστὰς.

Of the Dative plural.

The dative plural is formed either from the dative singular by taking in σ before ι, and throwing away δ, θ, ν, τ; or from the nominative singular, by adding ι in nouns ending in ξ, ψ, or σ with a diphthong: as, Ἄραψ, *an Arabian*, Ἄραψι· βασιλεὺς, *a king*, βασιλεῦσι· κόραξ, *a crow*, κόραξι. Except ποῦς, *a foot*, dat. plur. ποσὶ· and κτεὶς, *a comb*, κτεσὶ.

When the penultimate of the dative singular is long by position, it becomes long in the dative plural, by adding ι after ε, and υ after ο· as, τιθέντι, τιθεῖσι· λέοντι, λέουσι.

Nouns contracted by Syncope[1] make the dative plural in άσι· as, πατὴρ, πατράσι· υἱὶς, *a son*, Gen. υἱὶος· Sync. υἱὸς· dat. plur. υἱάσι.

The dative in use among the Poets is formed from the genitive singular by changing ος into εσι or εσσι· as, ἥρωος, ἡρώεσι and ἡρώεσσι, *to heroes*; ἔπεος, ἐπέεσσι, *to words*.

Apocope also occurs in this declension, in all the cases of the singular number: as,

1. In the nominative, τὸ σκέπα, for σκέπασμα, *a covering*.

2. In the genitive, τοῦ Αἴαν, for Αἴαντος, *of Ajax*.

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[1] Πατὴρ, μήτηρ, and γαστὴρ, although in the other cases they are contracted, in the accusative singular have no contraction, because πάτρα signifies *a native country*, μήτρα, *a womb*, and γάστρα, *the hollow of a vessel*.

3. In the dative, τῇ δαΐ, for δαΐδι, *to the battle;* τῇ παράκοιτι, for παρακοίτιδι, *to the wife;* τῷ ἱδρῷ, for ἱδρῶτι, *to sweat.*

4. In the accusative, τὸν Ἀπόλλω, for Ἀπόλλωνα, *Apollo;* τὸν ἱδρῶ, for ἱδρῶτα, *sweat.*

5. In the vocative, ὦ Λαοδάμα, for Λαοδάμαν, *Laodamas;* ὦ Αἶα, for Αἶαν, *Ajax.*

To datives plural, and to verbs ending in ι or ε, ν is added, if a vowel or a diphthong follow; as, λέουσιν ἐκείνοις, *to those lions;* τύπτουσιν ἐκεῖνον, *they beat him;* ἔτυπτεν αὐτὸν, *he smote him.*

Among the Poets ν is very often added to a word, although a consonant follow: as, στήθεσσιν λασίοισι, *in his raging breast.*

Of the Five Declensions of Contracted Nouns.

The declensions of contracted nouns are derived from the fifth declension of simple ones.

They are called contracted nouns, because they have two syllables contracted into one; either by Synæresis[1], which is, when two vowels are so joined, that both are preserved; as, τείχεϊ, τείχει· or by Crasis, when each vowel, or one, is changed; as, τείχεα, τείχη· τριήρεες, τριήρεις· or when one is struck out; as, τειχέων, τειχῶν.

The First Declension.

The first declension of contracted nouns has three terminations, ης, ες, and ος· ης of the masculine and

[1] Synæresis takes place only in the dative singular.

feminine gender; as, ὁ Δημοσθένης, *Demosthenes;* ἡ τριήρης, *a trireme;* and ες and ος of the neuter; as, τὸ τεῖχος, *a wall;* τὸ ἱππομανὲς, *hippomanes.*

Sing.	Sing.
N. ἡ τριήρης,	N. τὸ τεῖχος,
G. τῆς τριήρεος, ρους,	G. τοῦ τείχεος, ους,
D. τῇ τριήρεϊ, ρει,	D. τῷ τείχεϊ, ει,
A. τὴν τριήρεα, ρη,	A. τὸ τεῖχος,
V. ὦ τρίηρες.	V. ὦ τεῖχος.
Dual.	**Dual.**
N. A. τὰ τριήρεε, ρη,	N. A. τὼ τείχεε, χη,
G. D. ταῖν τριηρέοιν, ροῖν,	G. D. τοῖν τειχέοιν, οῖν,
V. ὦ τριήρεε, ρη.	V. ὦ τείχεε, χη.
Plural.	**Plural.**
N. αἱ τριήρεες, ρεις,	N. τὰ τείχεα, χη,
G. τῶν τριηρέων, ρῶν,	G. τῶν τειχέων, ῶν,
D. ταῖς τριήρεσι,	D. τοῖς τείχεσι,
A. τὰς τριήρεας, ρεις,	A. τὰ τείχεα, χη,
V. ὦ τριήρεες, ρεις.	V. ὦ τείχεα, χη.

Nouns compounded of κλέος, *glory*, as, Ἡρακλέης, Ἐτεοκλέης, are contracted in the nominative: hence arises a double way of declining them: as,

N. Ἡρακλέης,	Ἡρακλῆς,
G. Ἡρακλέεος, κλέους,	Ἡρακλέος, κλοῦς,
D. Ἡρακλέεϊ, κλέει,	Ἡρακλέϊ, κλεῖ,
A. Ἡρακλέεα, κλέα,	Ἡρακλέα, κλῆ,
V. Ἡράκλεες, κλεις,	Ἡρακλὲς.

Rules.

Proper names of this declension, and words compounded of ἔτος, *a year*, are in some of their cases de-

clined without an increase of syllables: as, ὁ Διογένης, τὸν Διογένην, *Diogenes;* ὁ Μάνης, τὸν Μάνην, *Manes;* ὁ ἑπταέτης, τοὺς ἑπταέτας, *seven years old.*

Nouns which end in ης pure, are by the Attics contracted in the accusative into α· as, ὁ and ἡ εὐφυὴς, *well-born*, accusative τὸν and τὴν εὐφυέα, εὐφυᾶ [1].

The Second Declension.

The second declension has two terminations: ις, of the masculine and feminine gender; as, ὁ ὄφις, *a serpent;* ἡ πόλις, *a city;* and ι of the neuter; as, τὸ σίνηπι, *mustard-seed.*

Singular.

	Attic.	*Ionic.*
N.	ὁ ὄφις,	
G.	τοῦ ὄφεως,	ὄφιος,
D.	τῷ ὄφει,	ὄφιϊ—ὄφι.
A.	τὸν ὄφιν,	
V.	ὦ ὄφι.	

Dual.

N. A.	τὼ ὄφεε,	ὄφιε,
G. D.	τοῖν ὄφεοιν,	ὄφίοιν,
V.	ὦ ὄφεε,	ὄφιε.

Plural.

N.	οἱ ὄφεις,	ὄφιες—ὄφις,
G.	τῶν ὄφεων,	ὀφίων,
D.	τοῖς ὄφεσι,	ὄφισι,
A.	τοὺς ὄφεις,	ὄφιας—ὄφις,
V.	ὦ ὄφεις,	ὄφιες—ὄφις.

[1] In this declension, the masculines are peculiar to men; the feminines end in ήρης; and those which are common are only adjectives. Neuters also ending in ες are adjectives, from nouns common ending in ης: but those which end in ος are all substantives. *Scot.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ σίνηπι,	N. A. τὼ σινήπιε,	N. τὰ σινήπια, πι,
G. τοῦ σινήπιος,	G. D. τοῖν σινηπίοιν,	G. τῶν σινηπίων,
D. τῷ σινήπιϊ, πι,	V. ὦ σινήπιε.	D. τοῖς σινήπισι,
A. τὸ σίνηπι,		A. τὰ σινήπια, πι,
V. ὦ σίνηπι.		V. ὦ σινήπια, πι.

The Third Declension.

The third declension has three terminations: ευς and υς, of the masculine gender; as, ὁ βασιλεὺς, *a king*; ὁ πελεκὺς, *an axe*: and υ of the neuter; as, τὸ ἄστυ, *a city*.

Sing.	Dual.
N. ὁ βασιλεὺς,	N. A. τὼ βασιλέε, ᾖ [2],
G. τοῦ βασιλέος [1],	G. D. τοῖν βασιλέοιν,
D. τῷ βασιλέϊ, εῖ,	V. ὦ βασιλέε, ᾖ [2].
A. τὸν βασιλέα,	
V. ὦ βασιλεῦ.	

Plural.

N. οἱ βασιλέες, εῖς,	A. τοὺς βασιλέας, εῖς,
G. τῶν βασιλέων,	V. ὦ βασιλέες, εῖς.
D. τοῖς βασιλεῦσι,	

Sing.	Dual.
N. ὁ πελεκὺς,	N. A. τὼ πελεκέε, ᾖ [2],
G. τοῦ πελεκέος,	G. D. τοῖν πελεκέοιν,
D. τῷ πελεκέϊ, εῖ,	V. ὦ πελεκέε, ᾖ [2].
A. τὸν πελεκὺν,	
V. ὦ πελεκὺ.	

[1] The genitive of masculine nouns in εὺς is generally made by the Attics to end in έως; and this έως is contracted into οῦς, in those nouns whose nominative ends in εὺς pure; as, ὁ χοεὺς, *a gallon-measure*, τοῦ χοέως, χοοῦς, and in the accusative τὸν χοέα, χοᾶ.

[2] This contraction seldom occurs.

Plural.

N. οἱ πελεκέες, εἷς,	A. τοὺς πελεκέας, εἷς,
G. τῶν πελεκέων,	V. ὦ πελεκέες, εἷς.
D. τοῖς πελεκέσι,	

Sing.	Dual.
N. τὸ ἄστυ,	N. A. τὼ ἄστεε, η[1],
G. τοῦ ἄστεος,	G. D. τοῖν ἀστέοιν,
D. τῷ ἄστεϊ, ει,	V. ὦ ἄστεε, η.
A. τὸ ἄστυ,	
V. ὦ ἄστυ.	

Plural.

N. τὰ ἄστεα, η,	A. τὰ ἄστεα, η,
G. τῶν ἀστέων,	V. ὦ ἄστεα, η.
D. τοῖς ἄστεσι,	

Certain Nouns of this declension also are by the Attics contracted into *α* in the accusative: as, ὁ Πειραιεὺς, *the Piræus*, accus. τὸν Πειραιᾶ.

The Fourth Declension.

The fourth declension has two terminations, ως and ω, of the feminine gender only: as, ἡ φειδὼ, *parsimony*; ἡ αἰδὼς, *modesty*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ φειδὼ,	N. A. τὰ φειδὼ,	N. αἱ φειδοὶ,
G. τῆς φειδόος, οῦς,	G. D. ταῖν φειδοῖν,	G. τῶν φειδῶν,
D. τῇ φειδόϊ, οῖ,	V. ὦ φειδὼ.	D. ταῖς φειδοῖς,
A. τὴν φειδόα, ὦ,		A. τὰς φειδοὺς,
V. ὦ φειδοῖ.		V. ὦ φειδοὶ.

[1] This contraction seldom occurs.

The Fifth Declension.

The fifth declension has two terminations, *as* pure, and *ρας*, of the neuter gender: as, *τὸ κρέας, flesh, τὸ κέρας, horn.*

Singular.

N.	*τὸ κέρας,*		
G.	*τοῦ κέρατος,*	by Syncope *κέραος,*	by Crasis *κέρως,*
D.	*τῷ κέρατι,*	*κέραϊ,*	*κέρᾳ,*
A.	*τὸ κέρας,*		
V.	*ὦ κέρας.*		

Dual.

N. A.	*τὼ κέρατε,*	*κέραε,*	*κέρα,*
G. D.	*τοῖν κεράτοιν,*	*κεράοιν,*	*κερῷν,*
V.	*ὦ κέρατε,*	*κέραε,*	*κέρα.*

Plural.

N.	*τὰ κέρατα,*	*κέραα,*	*κέρα,*
G.	*τῶν κεράτων,*	*κεράων,*	*κερῶν,*
D.	*τοῖς κέρασι,*		
A.	*τὰ κέρατα,*	*κέραα,*	*κέρα,*
V.	*ὦ κέρατα,*	*κέραα,*	*κέρα.*

The article is often so conjoined with its noun as to form one syllable, when the former ends in a vowel, and the latter begins with a vowel: as, instead of *ὁ ἀνὴρ, ᾽ἀνὴρ· τοῦ ἀνδρὸς, τἀνδρὸς· τῷ ἀνδρὶ, τἀνδρὶ· τὰ ἐμὰ, τἀμὰ.* When the noun begins with an aspirate, the smooth *τ* in the article is changed into *θ·* as, instead of *τὸ ἱμάτιον, θοιμάτιον· ὁ ἕτερος, ἅτερος· τοῦ ἑτέρου, θατέρου· τῷ ἑτέρῳ, θατέρῳ.*

In the same way, *καὶ εἶτα* is made *κᾆτα· καὶ ἐκεῖνα, κἀκεῖνα· καὶ ὑπὸ, χὑπὸ.* From this concurrence of short vowels the syllable is made long.

THE IRREGULAR NOUNS, which are contracted, are,

I. Those which are contracted in all the cases: as,

1. Νόος, *νοῦς, the mind; ῥόος, ῥοῦς, a stream; πλόος, πλοῦς, a voyage; ἁπλόος, ἁπλοῦς, simple; διπλόος, διπλοῦς, double; σάος, safe,* σῷς in the Attic dialect, and in the accusative *σῶν.*

2. Χρυσοῦς, *golden; ἀργυροῦς, made of silver; χαλκοῦς, brazen,* from nouns ending in *έος.*

3. Σιμόεις, Σιμοῦς· Σιμόεντος, Σιμοῦντος, *the Simoïs:* πλακόεις, πλακοῦς· πλακόεντος, πλακοῦντος, *a cake.*

4. Ὁ τιμῇς, τιμῆντος, from τιμήεις, *honoured.*

5. Nouns circumflexed in ῆρ: as, τὸ κῆρ, κῆρος, from κέαρ, *the heart;* ὁ and ἡ παῖς, παῖδος, from πάϊς, *a boy* or *girl.*

6. Also, τὸ ὀστέον, *a bone,* ὀστοῦν, Gen. ὀστέου, ὀστοῦ, Dat. ὀστέῳ, ὀστῷ.

ΙΗΣΟΥΣ is thus declined:

N. ὁ Ἰησοῦς,	A. τὸν Ἰησοῦν,
G. τοῦ Ἰησοῦ,	V. ὦ Ἰησοῦ.
D. τῷ Ἰησοῦ,	

II. Those which are contracted only in a few of their cases; as,

1. Gravitone Substantives ending in *υς,* which are contracted in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural into *ῦς*: as, Ἐριννύες, Ἐριννῦς, *Furies.*

2. Imparisyllabic nouns ending in *ους,* which are contracted in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural, into *οῦς*: as, *βόες, βοῦς,* by the Doric dialect *βῶς, oxen.*

3. Adjectives ending in *υς*, of which the masculines in the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural, are contracted in the same manner as in the third declension of contracted nouns: as, Nom. *ἡδὺς*, Gen. *ἡδέος*, Dat. *ἡδέϊ*, *ἡδεῖ*· Nom. and Voc. plur. *ἡδέες*, *ἡδεῖς*, Acc. *ἡδέας*, *ἡδεῖς*.

4. Adjectives of the comparative degree, which are contracted in the accusative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural: as, Acc. *μείζονα*, by Syncope *μείζοα*, by Crasis *μείζω*· Nom. and Voc. *μείζονες*, *μείζοες*, *μείζους*, and *μείζονα*, *μείζοα*, *μείζω*· Acc. *μείζονας*, *μείζοας*, *μείζους*, and *μείζονα*, *μείζοα*, *μείζω*.

Heteroclites.

Heteroclites are words which differ from the usual manner of declining.

1. *Heteroclites in genders.*

The following nouns, and a few others, are of the masculine gender in the singular number, and of the neuter gender in the plural: namely, *ὁ ἐρετμὸς*, *an oar*, *τὰ ἐρετμὰ*· *ὁ λύχνος*, *a candle*, *τὰ λύχνα*· *ὁ μοχλὸς*, *a bolt*, *τὰ μοχλὰ*· *ὁ τράχηλος*[1], *the neck*, *τὰ τράχηλα*.

The following are feminine in the singular number, and neuter in the plural; *ἡ δίφρος*, *a chariot*, *τὰ δίφρα*: *ἡ κέλευθος*, *a way*, *τὰ κέλευθα*· to which may be added, *ὁ* and *ἡ τάρταρος*[1], plur. *τὰ τάρταρα*.

2. *Heteroclites in Cases.*

I. Aptotes are,

1. Names of letters: as, *ἄλφα*, *βῆτα*.

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[1] Formerly these nouns had two terminations, *ος* and *ον*: so in Latin, *jocus*, *locus*, &c. make in the plural *joci* and *joca*, *loci* and *loca*.

2. Words affected by the figure Apocope: as, δῶ for δῶμα, *a house*; τρόφι for τρόφιμον, *nourishment*.

3. All numerals from four to a hundred.

4. Poetic nouns ending in φι and φιν· as, θύρηφι from θύρα· στρατόφι from στρατὸς· ναῦφι from ναῦς· στήθεσφι from στῆθος.

5. In like manner, δέμας, *a body*; σέβας, *reverence*; ὄναρ, *a dream*; ὄφελος, *advantage*; νῶκαρ, *torpor*; δὼς, *a gift*, &c.

II. There is but one Monoptote, as, ὦ τᾶν, *O friend*, or *friends*, from ἔτης.

III. The following are Diptotes, οἱ φθοῖες, τοὺς φθοῖας, *cakes*; ἄττα and ἄσσα, for ἄτινα, *certain things*, Nom. and Acc. plur.

IV. Triptotes, Gen. ἀλλήλων, λων, λων· Dat. ἀλλήλοις, αις, οις· Acc. ἀλλήλους, λας, λα.

Indefinite words, and interrogatives, have no vocative case.

3. *Heteroclites in Number.*

The following nouns have no dual or plural: ἡ ἅλς[1], *the sea*; ἡ γῆ, *earth*; ὁ ἀὴρ, *air*; τὸ πῦρ, *fire*; τὸ ἔλαιον[2], *oil*.

The following have no singular: ἄλφιτα, *victuals*; Ἀθῆναι, *Athens*; ὀνείρατα, *dreams*; and the names of the festivals of the Gods, with many others.

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[1] They want these numbers, when they signify the elements of air, fire, &c. otherwise these words have a plural: αἱ γαῖ, Arist. Prob. Sect. 23.—ἀέρας, and ἀέρων, Plutarch.—τὰ πυρὰ, Homer, Herod. Thucyd.

[2] Ἔλαια occurs only once in the plural number: Callim. in Apoll. v. 38.

4. *Heteroclites in Declension.*

There are some neuters in ρ, which borrow their genitive from nouns in *as*: as, φρέαρ, *a well*; ἧπαρ, *the liver*; ὕδωρ, *water*; ἦμαρ, *a day*; εἶδαρ, *food*; σκὼρ, *dung*: Gen. φρέατος, ἥπατος, ὕδατος, ἤματος, εἴδατος, σκατὸς, &c.

To these may be added, γάλα, *milk*, γάλακτος·[1] γυνὴ, *a woman*, γυναικὸς·[1] which borrow their genitives from nominatives out of use, γάλαξ and γυναὶξ.

Of Patronymics.

A Patronymic is a noun which is derived from the name either of a Father, or of any other person of his family.

Masculine patronymics end,

1. In ίδης, which are formed from the genitive cases of the primitive words, by changing the termination into ίδης: as, Πρίαμος, ου, Πριαμίδης· Νέστωρ, ορος, Νεστορίδης· Λητὼ, όος, οΐδης· from Πηλέως is made Πηλεΐδης, by Epenthesis Πηλεϊάδης· and from the Ionic genitive Πηλῆος, Πηληϊάδης.

2. In άδης, when the noun is either of the first declension; as, Βορέας, ου, Βορεάδης· Ἱππότης, ου, Ἱπποτάδης· or when the primitive is of the third declension, and ends in *os* pure: as, Ἥλιος, ου, Ἡλιάδης· Ναύπλιος, ου, Ναυπλιάδης. When the primitive is long in the penultimate of the genitive case, of whatever declension it be, the patronymic generally ends in ιάδης· as, Λαέρτης, έρτου, Λαερτιάδης· Ἄτλας, λαντος, Ἀτλαντιάδης· Ἀμφιτρύων, ωνος, Ἀμφιτρυωνιάδης.

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[1] See the note at page 10.

Feminine Patronymics end,

1. In ις or ας, which are formed from the masculines, by removing δη· as, Νεστορίδης, Νέστορις· Ἡλιάδης, Ἡλιὰς.

2. In ηὶς, from the nominative of the primitives: as, from Χρύσης, Χρυσηὶς· from Βρισῆς, Βρισηὶς· from Κάδμος, Καδμηὶς.

3. In ίνη, or ώνη, which are formed from the genitive of the primitives, by changing the last syllable into ίνη, or ώνη· as, Ἄδραστος, Ἀδράστου, Ἀδράστίνη· Ἰκάριος, Ἰκαρίου, Ἰκαριώνη. Sometimes they are formed from the nominative in ων· as, Ἠετίων, Ἠετίωνη.

Ionic Patronymics end in ίων, or είων· as, Κρονίων, Πηλείων, Ἀτρείων [1].

Diminutive Nouns have various terminations; as,

I. Masc. in	ων,	μωρίων,	*a little fool.*
	αξ,	λίθαξ,	*a little stone.*
	σκος,	νεανίσκος,	*a youth.*
	λος,	ναυτίλος,	*a nautilus.*
II. Fem. in	ις,	κρηνὶς,	*a little fountain.*
	σκη,	παιδίσκη,	*a little girl.*
	νη,	πολίχνη,	*a little town.*
III. Neut. in	ιον,	γνωμίδιον,	*a short sentence.*
		πολίχνιον,	*a little town.*

Possessives end in

1. κος,	as,	μουσικὸς,	*musical,*	from μοῦσα.
2. ιος,	as,	οὐράνιος,	*heavenly,*	from οὐρανὸς.
3. νος,	as,	ἀνθρώπινος,	*human,*	from ἄνθρωπος.
4. ειος,	as,	ἀνθρώπειος,	*human,*	from ἄνθρωπος.
5. ωδης,	as,	λιθώδης,	*stony,*	from λίθος.
6. ωος,	as,	πατρῷος,	*paternal,*	from πατὴρ.

[1] Some are irregular; as, Λαμπετίδης, *the son of Lampus,* Il. *o.* v. 526. Δευκαλίδης, *the son of Deucalion,* Il. *ν.* v. 307. But perhaps the form of these primitives was two-fold. Λάμπος and Λάμπετος, Δευκαλίων and Δεύκαλος. So also Οἰδίπους and Οἰδίποδης.

Declensions of Adjectives.

Adjectives follow the form and declensions of substantives.

Adjectives which end in *os* pure, and *ρος*, make the feminine in *α*, others in *η*, and the neuter in *ον*: as, *ἅγιος, ἁγία, ἅγιον, holy; ἀνθηρὸς, ἀνθηρὰ, ἀνθηρὸν, flowery.*

The following are excepted, *ὄγδοος, όη, οον, the eighth;* and contracted nouns ending in *εος* and *οος*· as, *χρύσεος, golden; ἁπλόος, simple.*

Four adjectives make their neuter in *ο* and *ον*· as, *ἄλλος, τηλικοῦτος, τοσοῦτος, τοιοῦτος*· and three pronouns, *οὗτος, αὐτὸς,*[1] *ἐκεῖνος*, in *ο.*

Adjectives in	make the feminine in	the neuter in
ὺς	*εῖα*	*ὺ*
εις	*εσσα*	*εν*
ους	*ῆ*	*οῦν*

as,				
ὀξὺς,	*ὀξεῖα,*	*ὀξὺ*	*sharp.*
χαρίεις,	*χαρίεσσα,*	*χαρίεν,*	*graceful.*
ἁπλοῦς,	*ἁπλῆ,*	*ἁπλοῦν,*	*simple.*

Except *πολὺς, πολὺ*, Acc. *πολὺν, πολὺ.* In the Poetic Genitive *πολέος*, Dat. *πολέϊ.* Plur. Nom. *πολέες*, Gen. *πολέων*, Dat. *πολέσι*, Acc. *πολέας.*

Adjectives ending in *as* have the feminine in *ασα*, and the neuter in *αν*· as, *πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all:* but Nom. *μέγας, μέγα*, Acc. *μέγαν, μέγα.*

Πολὺς borrows some of its cases from the obsolete word *πολλὸς*: so *μέγας* borrows some of its cases in the singular, and all in the dual and plural, from the obsolete

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[1] Αὐτὸς joined with the prepositive Article *ὁ, ἡ, τὸ*, signifies "*the same:*" *ὁ αὐτὸς*, by the Ionic Dialect, *ὠὐτὸς, the same;* and the neuter *τὸ αὐτὸ* in the Nom. and accus. is made *ταὐτὸν*, having *ν* added to it.

word μέγαλος· μέλας, μέλανος, takes all its feminines from the obsolete word μέλαινος· as also τάλας, τάλανος, all its feminines from the obsolete word τάλαινος.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ὁ πᾶς	ἡ πᾶσα	τὸ πᾶν
Gen.	παντὸς	πάσης	παντὸς
Dat.	παντὶ	πάσῃ	παντὶ
Acc.	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
Voc.	ὦ πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	πάντε	πάσα	πάντε
G. & D.	πάντοιν	πάσαιν	πάντοιν.

Plural.

Nom.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
Gen.	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
Dat.	πᾶσι	πάσαις	πᾶσι
Acc.	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
Voc.	πάντες	πάσαι	πάντα.

Adjectives declined with three genders, and only two terminations, end in

ης	and make the neuter in	ες
ις		ι
υς		υ
ους		ουν
ην		εν
ων		ον
ως		ων
ος[1]		ον

[1] Among the oldest Greeks, all adjectives derived from other words, and ending in *os*, were declined with three genders. *Porson* on Med. v. 822.

as,

ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀληθὴς,	καὶ τὸ ἀληθὲς,	*true.*
ὁ καὶ ἡ εὔχαρις,	καὶ τὸ εὔχαρι,	*graceful.*
ὁ καὶ ἡ ἄδακρυς,	καὶ τὸ ἄδακρυ,	*tearless.*
ὁ καὶ ἡ πολύπους,	καὶ τὸ πολύπουν,	*many-footed.*
ὁ καὶ ἡ τέρην,	καὶ τὸ τέρεν,	*tender.*
ὁ καὶ ἡ εὐδαίμων,	καὶ τὸ εὔδαιμον,	*fortunate.*
ὁ καὶ ἡ εὔγεως,	καὶ τὸ εὔγεων,	*fertile.*
ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀθάνατος,	καὶ τὸ ἀθάνατον,	*immortal.*

Some are of three genders, (*with only one termination;*) as, ὁ, ἡ, τὸ μάκαρ, *blessed;* ὁ, ἡ, τὸ ἅρπαξ, *rapacious;* ὁ, ἡ, τὸ μανιὰς, *mad.*

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	καλὸς	καλὴ	καλὸν
Gen.	καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ
Dat.	καλῷ	καλῇ	καλῷ
Acc.	καλὸν	καλὴν	καλὸν
Voc.	καλὲ	καλὴ	καλὸν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	καλὼ	καλὰ	καλὼ
G. & D.	καλοῖν	καλαῖν	καλοῖν.

Plural.

N. V.	καλοὶ	καλαὶ	καλὰ
Gen.	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
Dat.	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς
Acc.	καλοὺς	καλὰς	καλὰ.

Singular.

Nom. ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀληθὴς, καὶ τὸ ἀληθὲς,
Gen. τοῦ, καὶ τῆς, καὶ τοῦ ἀληθέος, οῦς,
Dat. τῷ, καὶ τῇ, καὶ τῷ ἀληθέϊ, εῖ,
Acc. τὸν καὶ τὴν ἀληθέα, ῆ, καὶ τὸ ἀληθὲς,
Voc. ὦ ἄληθες, and neut. ἀληθὲς.

Dual.

N. & A. τὼ, καὶ τὰ, καὶ τὼ ἀληθέε, ᾶ,
G. & D. τοῖν, καὶ ταῖν, καὶ τοῖν ἀληθέοιν, οῖν,
Voc. ὦ ἀληθέε, ᾶ.

Plural.

Nom. οἱ καὶ αἱ ἀληθέες, εῖς, καὶ τὰ ἀληθέα, ᾶ,
Gen. τῶν ἀληθέων, ῶν,
Dat. τοῖς, καὶ ταῖς, καὶ τοῖς ἀληθέσι,
Acc. τοὺς καὶ τὰς ἀληθέας, εῖς, καὶ τὰ ἀληθέα, ᾶ,
Voc. ὦ ἀληθέες, εῖς, and neut. ἀληθέα, ᾶ.

Singular.

Nom. ὁ καὶ ἡ εὔχαρις, καὶ τὸ εὔχαρι,
Gen. τοῦ, καὶ τῆς, καὶ τοῦ εὐχάριτος,
Dat. τῷ, καὶ τῇ, καὶ τῷ εὐχάριτι,
Acc. τὸν καὶ τὴν εὐχάριτα, and εὔχαριν, καὶ τὸ εὔχαρι,
Voc. ὦ εὔχαρι.

Dual.

N. A. τὼ, καὶ τὰ, καὶ τὼ εὐχάριτε,
G. D. τοῖν, καὶ ταῖν, καὶ τοῖν εὐχαρίτοιν,
Voc. ὦ εὐχάριτε.

Plural.

Nom. οἱ καὶ αἱ εὐχάριτες, καὶ τὰ εὐχάριτα,
Gen. τῶν εὐχαρίτων,
Dat. τοῖς, καὶ ταῖς, καὶ τοῖς εὐχάρισι,
Acc. τοὺς καὶ τὰς εὐχάριτας, καὶ τὰ εὐχάριτα,
Voc. ὦ εὐχάριτες, and neut. εὐχάριτα.

Thus also is declined the interrogative τίς, *who*, and τὶς, indefinite, *some one*.

Sing. Nom. ὁ καὶ ἡ τίς,[1] καὶ τὸ τί, *who*,
Gen. τοῦ, καὶ τῆς, καὶ τοῦ τίνος,
Dat. τῷ, καὶ τῇ, καὶ τῷ τίνι,
Acc. τὸν καὶ τὴν τίνα, καὶ τὸ τί, &c.

[1] Τὶς, indefinite, has the accent on the last syllable in all the cases, if it be not enclitic.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
Gen.	χαρίεντος	χαριέσσης	χαρίεντος
Dat.	χαρίεντι	χαριέσσῃ	χαρίεντι
Acc.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν
Voc.	χαρίεν, and χαρίει,	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαριέσσα	χαρίεντε
G. & D.	χαριέντοιν	χαριέσσαιν	χαριέντοιν.

Plural.

N. V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα
Gen.	χαριέντων	χαριέσσων	χαριέντων
Dat.	χαρίεισι	χαριέσσαις	χαρίεισι
Acc.	χαρίεντας	χαριέσσας	χαρίεντα.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ὀξὺς	ὀξεῖα	ὀξὺ
Gen.	ὀξέος	ὀξείας	ὀξέος
Dat.	ὀξέϊ, ὀξεῖ,	ὀξείᾳ	ὀξέϊ, ὀξεῖ
Acc.	ὀξὺν [1]	ὀξεῖαν	ὀξὺ
Voc.	ὀξὺ	ὀξεῖα	ὀξὺ.

Dual.

N. A. V.	ὀξέε	ὀξεία	ὀξέε
G. & D.	ὀξέοιν	ὀξείαιν	ὀξέοιν.

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[1] The Poets make this case in α, both in the masculine and feminine gender; as, εὐρέα πόντον, Hom. ἁδέα χαίταν, Theoc.

Plural.

N. V.	ὀξέες, ὀξεῖς,	ὀξεῖαι	ὀξέα
Gen.	ὀξέων	ὀξείων	ὀξέων
Dat.	ὀξέσι	ὀξείαις	ὀξέσι
Acc.	ὀξέας, ὀξεῖς,	ὀξείας	ὀξέα.

Numerals.

Some Numerals are Cardinals, some Ordinals.

I. The Cardinals are, εἷς, *one;* δύο, or δύω, *two;* τρεῖς, *three;* τέσσαρες, *four;* which are thus declined:

	N.	G.	D.	A.	
Masc.	εἷς,	ἑνὸς,	ἑνὶ,	ἕνα,	*one.*
Fem.	μία,	μιᾶς,	μιᾷ,	μίαν,	*one.*
Neut.	ἓν,	ἑνὸς,	ἑνὶ,	ἓν,	*one.*

In the same manner are declined the compounds of εἷς, οὐδεὶς and μηδεὶς, *no one, none;* οὐδεμία, μηδεμία, οὐδὲν, μηδὲν.

Δύο [1] and δύω, *two*, Gen. and Dat. δυοῖν, (δυεῖν the Attic genitive,) Dat. δυσὶ.

But δύο is observed to be of all genders, and all cases.

Plur. Nom. οἱ καὶ αἱ τρεῖς, καὶ τὰ τρία, *three.*
Gen. τῶν τριῶν
Dat. τοῖς, καὶ ταῖς, καὶ τοῖς τρισὶ
Acc. τοὺς καὶ τὰς τρεῖς, καὶ τὰ τρία.

Plur. Nom. οἱ καὶ αἱ τέσσαρες, καὶ τὰ τέσσαρα, *four.*
Gen. τῶν τεσσάρων
Dat. τοῖς, καὶ ταῖς, καὶ τοῖς τέσσαρσι
Acc. τοὺς καὶ τὰς τέσσαρας, καὶ τὰ τέσσαρα.

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[1] The Attics always write δύο. *Porson* on Orest. 1550.

Numerals from four to a hundred are not declined; as,

πέντε *five*,
ἓξ *six*,
ἑπτὰ *seven*,
ὀκτὼ *eight*,
ἐννέα *nine*,
δέκα *ten*,
ἕνδεκα *eleven*,
δυώδεκα *twelve*,
τριακαίδεκα *thirteen*,
τεσσαρακαίδεκα *fourteen*,
πεντεκαίδεκα *fifteen*,
ἑκκαίδεκα *sixteen*, &c.

εἴκοσι *twenty*,
εἴκοσι εἷς *twenty-one*,
εἴκοσι δύω *twenty-two*, &c.
τριάκοντα *thirty*.
τεσσαράκοντα *forty*,
πεντήκοντα *fifty*,
ἑξήκοντα *sixty*,
ἑβδομήκοντα *seventy*,
ὀγδοήκοντα *eighty*,
ἐννενήκοντα *ninety*,
ἑκατὸν *a hundred*.

Those which are multiples of a hundred are declinable; as,

οἱ διακόσιοι, αἱ διακόσιαι, τὰ διακόσια, *two hundred*,
τριακόσιοι *three hundred*,
τεσσαρακόσιοι *four hundred*,
πεντακόσιοι *five hundred*,
ἑξακόσιοι *six hundred*,
ἑπτακόσιοι, ὀκτακόσιοι, ἐννεακόσιοι, &c.

χίλιοι *a thousand*,
δισχίλιοι *two thousand*,
τρισχίλιοι, τετρακισχίλιοι, πεντακισχίλιοι, &c.
μύριοι *ten thousand*,
δισμύριοι *twenty thousand*,
τρισμύριοι *thirty thousand*; and so on.

II. The Ordinals are those which answer to the interrogative πόσος, *of what place, in what rank*; as,

πρῶτος *first*,
δεύτερος *second*,
τρίτος *third*,
τέταρτος *fourth*,
πέμπτος *fifth*,
ἕκτος *sixth*,
ἕβδομος *seventh*,
ὄγδοος *eighth*,

ἔννατος *ninth*,
δέκατος *tenth*,
ἑνδέκατος *eleventh*,
δωδέκατος, *twelfth*,
τρισκαιδέκατος *thirteenth*,
τεσσαρακαιδέκατος, &c.
εἰκοστὸς, *twentieth*.

εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος, εἰκοστὸς δεύτερος, &c.
τριακοστὸς, τεσσαρακοστὸς, πεντηκοστὸς, ἑξηκοστὸς, ἑβδομηκοστὸς, ὀγδοηκοστὸς, ἐννενηκοστὸς, ἑκατοστὸς, *hundredth.*
διακοσιοστὸς *two hundredth,* τριακοσιοστὸς, &c.
χιλιοστὸς *thousandth,*
δισχιλιοστὸς *two thousandth,*
μυριοστὸς *ten thousandth,*
δισμυριοστὸς *twenty thousandth,* &c.

There are moreover nouns which are called *dialia,* expressive of a certain interval of days; as, τριταῖος *tertian,* τεταρταῖος *quartan,* &c. that is, breaking out, or doing something on the third day, the fourth, &c.

The Greeks express the numbers by these letters.

α′	1	ι′	10	ρ′	100	$\dot{\alpha}$	1000
β′	2	κ′	20	σ′	200	$\dot{\beta}$	2000
γ′	3	λ′	30	τ′	300	$\dot{\gamma}$	3000
δ′	4	μ′	40	υ′	400	$\dot{\delta}$	4000
ε′	5	ν′	50	φ′	500	$\dot{\epsilon}$	5000
ϛ′	6	ξ′	60	χ′	600	$\dot{\iota}$	10000
ζ′	7	ο′	70	ψ′	700	$\dot{\kappa}$	20000
η′	8	π′	80	ω′	800	$\dot{\rho}$	100000
ϑ′	9	ϟ′	90	πί	900	$\dot{\sigma}$	200000

Comparison of Nouns.

Adjectives, which end in *os,* form the comparative by changing *s* into τερος, and the superlative by changing *s* into τατος: as, ἔνδοξος, ἐνδοξότερος, ἐνδοξότατος.

Those which have the penultimate short, change *o* into *ω* in the comparative and superlative; as, *φρόνιμος*, *φρονιμώτερος*, *φρονιμώτατος*, *prudent*, *more prudent*, *most prudent*.

Except, *κενὸς*, *κενότερος*, *κενότατος*, *empty*;
στενὸς, *στενότερος*, *στενότατος*, *narrow*.

Other Adjectives form the comparative and superlative by *έστερος* and *έστατος*· those which end in *as* by *άντερος* and *άντατος*· those which end in *vs* often form them by *ίων*[1] and *ιστος*· as,

	Positive,	Comparative,	Superlative.	
In *ων*.	*σώφρων*,	*σωφρονέστερος*,	*σωφρονέστατος*,	*modest*.
as.	*μέλας*,	*μελάντερος*,	*μελάντατος*,	*black*.
εις.	*χαρίεις*,	*χαριέστερος*,	*χαριέστατος*,	*graceful*.
ης.	*εὐσεβὴς*,	*εὐσεβέστερος*,	*εὐσεβέστατος*,	*pious*.
ους.	*ἁπλοῦς*,	*ἁπλούστερος*,	*ἁπλούστατος*,	*simple*.
vs.	*εὐρὺς*,	*εὐρύτερος & εὐρίων*,	*εὐρύτατος & εὔριστος*,	*wide*.
αρ.	*μάκαρ*,	*μακάρτερος*,	*μακάρτατος*,	*blessed*.
ην.	*τέρην*,	*τερενέστερος*,	*τερενέστατος*,	*tender*.

Irregular Comparison.

Pos.	Comp.	Superl.
Κακὸς, *bad*,	*κακίων*, and *κακώτερος*,	*κάκιστος*, and *κακώτατος*.
———	*χείρων*,	
———	*χερείων*,	*χείριστος*.
———	*χερειότερος*,	
ἐλαχὺς, *small*,	*ἐλάσσων*, and *ἐλάττων*,	*ἐλάχιστος*.

[1] In the comparatives ending in *ίων*, the Ionians make the *ι* short, the Attics long.

Pos.	Comp.	Superl.
———	μείων, *less*,	μεῖστος.
———	ἥσσων, and ἧττων, *less*,	ἥκιστος.
βραδὺς, *slow*,	βράσσων,	βράδιστος.
μέγας, *great*,	μείζων, and μάσσων,	μέγιστος.
πλέος, and πλεῖος, *full*,	πλέων, and πλείων,	πλεῖστος.

The Attics form many comparatives and superlatives by *ίστερος* and *ίστατος*· and some by *έστερος* and *έστατος*· and by *αίτερος* and *αίτατος*, from positives in *ος*; as,

Λάλος, *talkative*,	λαλίστερος,	λαλίστατος.
Αἰδοῖος, *venerable*,	αἰδοιέστερος,	αἰδοιέστατος.
Ὀλίγος, *few*,	ὀλιγίστερος,	ὀλιγίστατος, and ὀλίγιστος.
Ἴσος, *equal*,	ἰσαίτερος,	ἰσαίτατος.
Φίλος, *friendly*,	φιλαίτερος, and φίλτερος,	φιλαίτατος, φίλτατος, and φίλτιστος.

From superlatives also are formed other comparatives and superlatives; as, ἐλάχιστος, ἐλαχιστότερος, *by much the least*; κυδίστος, κυδίστατος, *by far the most glorious.*

The following words also have comparatives and superlatives formed from them.

I. Substantives: as,

Ἔχθος[1], *hatred*,	ἐχθίων,	ἔχθιστος.
Αἶσχος[1], *disgrace*,	αἰσχίων,	αἴσχιστος.
Οἶκτος[1], *pity*,	———	οἴκτιστος.
Κῦδος, *glory*,	κυδίων,	κύδιστος.

[1] The comparatives and superlatives of these words are in fact derived from *ἐχθρὸς*, *αἰσχρὸς*, *οἰκτρὸς*; but to avoid the harshness of sound, the letter ρ is omitted.

Κέρδος,	*gain,*	κερδίων,	κέρδιστος
Κάλλος,	*beauty,*	καλλίων,	καλλίστος.
Ἄλγος,	*pain,*	ἀλγίων,	ἄλγιστος.
Ὕψος,	*height,*	ὑψίτερος,	ὕψιστος.
Ἄρης,	*Mars,*	ἀρείων,	ἄριστος.
Κράτος,	*strength,*	———	κράτιστος.
βασιλεὺς,	*a king,*	βασιλεύτερος,	βασιλεύτατος.
Κρείων,	*a king,*	κρείσσων, or κρείττων,	———
Βέλος,	*a dart,*	βέλτερος, or βελτίων,	βέλτιστος.

II. A Pronoun: as,

Αὐτὸς,	*himself,*	———	αὐτότατος.

III. Verbs: as,

Λῶ,	*I wish,*	λωΐων, or λώων, or λωίτερος,	λῶστος.
Φέρω,	*I carry,*	φέρτερος,	φέρτατος, or φέριστος, or φέρτιστος.

IV. Adverbs: as,

Ἄνω,	*above,*	ἀνώτερος,	ἀνώτατος.
Μάλα,	*very,*	μᾶλλον,	μάλιστα.
Κάτω,	*below,*	κατώτερος,	κατώτατος.
Πόῤῥω,	*afar,*	ποῤῥώτερος,	ποῤῥώτατος.
Πέραν,	*beyond,*	περαίτερος,	περαίτατος.
Ἔξω,	*on the outside,*	ἐξώτερος,	ἐξώτατος.
Ῥέα,	*easily,*	ῥᾴων,	ῥᾷστος.
Ἐγγὺς,	*near,*	ἐγγύτερος, or ἐγγίων,	ἐγγύτατος, or ἔγγιστος.

V. Prepositions: as,

Ὑπὲρ, *above*, ὑπέρτερος, ὑπέρτατος, by Syncope ὕπατος.

Πρὸ, *before*, πρότερος, πρότατος, by Syncope πρόατος, by Crasis πρῶτος, and, as if the superlative were doubled, πρώτιστος.

VI. Participles: as,

Ἐῤῥωμένος, *strong*, ἐῤῥωμενέστερος, ἐῤῥωμενέστατος.

There are also some, to which no rule of analogy can be applied; as,

Ἀγαθὸς, Ἐσθλὸς, } *good*, ἀμείνων, *better*.

PRONOUNS.

The primitive Pronouns are, Ἐγὼ, *I*; σὺ, *thou*; οὗ, *of himself*.

The Possessives are,

Ἐμος, *mine*;
Σὸς, or τεὸς, *thine*;
Ἑὸς, or ὅς, *his own* or *her own*;
Νῶϊτερος, *of us two*;
Σφωϊτερος, *of you two*;
Ἡμέτερος, *our*;
Ὑμέτερος, *your*;
Σφέτερος, *their*.

The rest are, Οὗτος, *this*; ἐκεῖνος, *that*; αὐτὸς, *himself*; ὅς, *who*, or *which*.

The compound pronouns are, Ἐμαυτοῦ, *of myself*; Σεαυτοῦ, *of thyself*; Ἑαυτοῦ, *of himself*.

Ἐγὼ, *I.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἐγὼ,		N. ἡμεῖς,
G. ἐμοῦ,	N. A. νῶϊ, νῷ,	G. ἡμῶν,
D. ἐμοὶ,		D. ἡμῖν,
A. ἐμὲ, and, by Aphæresis, μοῦ, μοὶ, μὲ.	G. D. νῶϊν, νῷν.	A. ἡμᾶς.

Σὺ, *thou.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. and V. σὺ,		N. V. ὑμεῖς,
G. σοῦ,	N.A.V. σφῶϊ, σφῷ,	G. ὑμῶν,
D. σοὶ,		D. ὑμῖν,
A. σὲ.	G.D. σφῶϊν, σφῷν.	A. ὑμᾶς.

Οὗ, *of himself*, or *of him.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ——		N. σφεῖς,
G. οὗ,	N. A. σφωὲ, σφὲ,	G. σφῶν,
D. οἷ, or ἑοῖ,		D. σφίσι,
A. ἓ.	G. D. σφωῖν, σφὶν.	A. σφᾶς.

The Relative Ὅς, *who*, or *which.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὃς, ἥ, ὅ,		N. οἱ, αἱ, ἃ,
G. οὗ, ἧς, οὗ,	N. A. ὥ, ἃ, ὥ,	G. ὧν, ὧν, ὧν,
D. ᾧ, ᾗ, ᾧ,		D. οἷς, αἷς, οἷς,
A. ὃν, ἣν, ὅ.	G. D. οἷν, αἷν, οἷν.	A. οὕς, ἃς, ἃ.

So ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ,τι· and ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ.

The rest also are declined with three genders, like adjectives, and nouns of the second and third declension.

M.	F.	N.
Ἐμὸς,	ἐμὴ,	ἐμὸν.
νωΐτερος,	νωϊτέρα,	νωΐτερον.
ἡμέτερος,	ἡμετέρα,	ἡμέτερον.
σὸς, or τεὸς,	σὴ, or τεὴ,	σὸν, or τεὸν.
σφωΐτερος,	σφωϊτέρα,	σφωΐτερον.
ὑμέτερος,	ὑμετέρα,	ὑμέτερον.
ἑὸς, or ὅς,	ἑὴ, or ἣ,	ἑὸν, or ὅν.
σφέτερος,	σφετέρα,	σφέτερον.
οὗτος,	αὕτη,	τοῦτο.
ἐκεῖνος,	ἐκείνη,	ἐκεῖνο.
αὐτὸς,	αὐτὴ,	αὐτὸ.
ἐμαυτοῦ,	ἐμαυτῆς,	ἐμαυτοῦ.
σεαυτοῦ,	σεαυτῆς,	σεαυτοῦ.
ἑαυτοῦ,	ἑαυτῆς,	ἑαυτοῦ.

Οὗτος, *this.*

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. Nom.	οὗτος,	αὕτη,	τοῦτο,
Gen.	τούτου,	ταύτης,	τούτου,
Dat.	τούτῳ,	ταύτῃ,	τούτῳ,
Acc.	τοῦτον,	ταύτην,	τοῦτο.
Dual. N. A.	τούτω,	ταύτα,	τούτω,
G. D.	τούτοιν,	ταύταιν,	τούτοιν.
Plur. Nom.	οὗτοι,	αὗται,	ταῦτα,
Gen.	τούτων,	τούτων,	τούτων,
Dat.	τούτοις,	ταύταις,	τούτοις,
Acc.	τούτους,	ταύτας,	ταῦτα.

So also is declined ἐκεῖνος.

The Compound Pronouns, which have no nominative, are,

	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ,	τῆς, τοῦ,	τῷ, τῇ, τῷ,	τὸν, τὴν, τὸ.

and, by Crasis, σαυτοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ· αὑτοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ, &c.

Ἐμαυτοῦ and σεαυτοῦ are only declined in the Singular number; but ἑαυτοῦ is declined in the Plural.

Gen.	ἑαυτῶν,	τῶν,	τῶν,
Dat.	ἑαυτοῖς,	ταῖς,	τοῖς,
Acc.	ἑαυτοὺς,	τὰς,	τὰ.

The Indefinite Pronoun δεῖνα, *a certain one.*

Nom. ὁ δεῖνα[1], or δεὶς, ἡ δεῖνα, τὸ δεῖνα,
Gen. τοῦ δεῖνος, and δείνατος, τῆς δεῖνος, τοῦ δεῖνος,
Dat. τῷ δεῖνι, and δείνατι, τῇ δεῖνι, τῷ δεῖνι,
Acc. τὸν δεῖνα, τὴν δεῖνα, τὸ δεῖνα.

---

[1] The pronoun δεῖνα is not declined; therefore the Genitive and Dative cases are taken from the obsolete Nominative δεῖς.

THE VERB.

There are thirteen Conjugations; six of Gravitone, three of Contracted verbs, and four of verbs in μι.

They are called Gravitone, because they have the grave tone or accent on the last syllable, which is not marked, but understood, so that the accent expressed is placed upon the penultimate.

The conjugations of verbs are distinguished by certain characteristic letters, which are called figuratives, or indices.

The characteristic letter is that which immediately precedes ω, or ομαι: but in πτ, κτ, μν, the first letter is the characteristic.

Characteristic Letters of the First Conjugation.

Pres.		Fut.		Pret.	
π, τέρπω β, λείβω φ, γράφω πτ, τύπτω	ψω	τέρψω λείψω γράψω τύψω	φα	τέτερφα, *I delight.* λέλειφα, *I make a libation.* γέγραφα, *I write.* τέτυφα, *I strike.*	

Of the Second.

κ, πλέκω γ, λέγω χ, τρέχω κτ, τίκτω	ξω	πλέξω λέξω θρέξω τέξω	χα	πέπλεχα, *I fold.* λέλεχα, *I tell.* τέτρεχα, *I run.* τέτεχα, *I bring forth.*	

Of the Third.

Pres.		Fut.		Pret.
τ, ἀνύτω δ, ᾄδω θ, πλήθω	σω	ἀνύσω ᾄσω πλήσω	κα	ἤνυκα, *I perform.* ᾖκα, *I sing.* πέπληκα, *I fill.*

Of the Fourth.

σσ, πλάσσω ττ, ὀρύττω ζ, φράζω	σω or ξω	πλάσω ὀρύξω φράσω	κα or χα	πέπλακα, *I form.* ὤρυχα, *I dig.* πέφρακα, *I tell.*

Of the Fifth.

λ, ψάλλω μ, νέμω ν, φαίνω ρ, σπείρω μν, τέμνω	ῶ	ψαλῶ νεμῶ φανῶ σπερῶ τεμῶ	κα	ἔψαλκα, *I sing.* νενέμηκα[1], *I distribute.* πεφάγκα, *I show.* ἔσπαρκα, *I sow.* τετέμηκα[1], *I cut.*

Of the Sixth.

Any vowel, or diphthong, which immediately precedes ω, or ομαι· as, τίω, Fut. τίσω, Pret. τέτικα, *I honour.*

In the Active and Middle Voices there are eight Tenses:

The Present,	First Aorist,
Imperfect,	Second Aorist,
Perfect,	First Future,
Pluperfect,	Second Future.

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[1] See Note at p 59.

In the Passive Voice the Paulo-post-future is added.

Moods.

There are five Moods, as in Latin:

The Indicative,	Subjunctive,
Imperative,	Infinitive.
Optative,	

Rules.

When the first person plural ends in *μεν*, the first person dual is wanting.

When the third person plural ends in *σι* or *ται*, the third person dual is the same as the second.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD,

From which all the other Moods are derived.

Present Tense.

S.	*τύπτω, τύπτεις, τύπτει·*	*I strike.*
D.	*τύπτετον, τύπτετον·*	
P.	*τύπτομεν, τύπτετε, τύπτουσι.*	

Imperfect.

S.	*ἔτυπτον, ἔτυπτες, ἔτυπτε·*	*I was striking.*
D.	*ἐτύπτετον, ἐτυπτέτην·*	
P.	*ἐτύπτομεν, ἐτύπτετε, ἔτυπτον*[1].	

---

[1] The Ionians form the Imperfect and both the Aorists in *σκον*, from the second person singular, by throwing away the augment, and adding *κον*: as, *τύπτες, τύπτεσκον· τύψας, τύψασκον· τύπες, τύπεσκον.* The termination *ον* is made *όμην* in the passive and middle voices.

First Future.

S.	τύψω, τύψεις, τύψει[1]·	*I shall strike.*
D.	τύψετον, τύψετον·	
P.	τύψομεν, τύψετε, τύψουσι.	

First Aorist.

S.	ἔτυψα, ἔτυψας, ἔτυψε·	*I struck.*
D.	ἐτύψατον, ἐτύψάτην·	
P.	ἐτύψαμεν, ἐτύψατε, ἔτυψαν.	

Perfect.

S.	τέτυφα, τέτυφας, τέτυφε·	*I have struck.*
D.	τετύφατον, τετύφατον·	
P.	τετύφαμεν, τετύφατε, τετύφασι.	

Pluperfect.

S.	ἐτετύφειν, ἐτετύφεις, ἐτετύφει·	*I had struck.*
D.	ἐτετύφειτον, ἐτετυφείτην·	
P.	ἐτετύφειμεν, ἐτετύφειτε, ἐτετύφεισαν.	

Second Aorist.

S.	ἔτυπον, ἔτυπες, ἔτυπε·	*I struck.*
D.	ἐτύπετον, ἐτυπέτην·	
P.	ἐτύπομεν, ἐτύπετε, ἔτυπον.	

Second Future.

S.	τυπῶ, τυπεῖς, τυπεῖ·	*I shall strike.*
D.	τυπεῖτον, τυπεῖτον·	
P.	τυποῦμεν, τυπεῖτε, τυποῦσι.	

---

[1] In the futures of the fifth conjugation the inflexion is thus: ῶ—εῖς—εῖ—εῖτον—εῖτον—οῦμεν—εῖτε—οῦσι. And also in certain Attic, and in all the Doric, futures of the other conjugations.

Imperative Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

S.	τύπτε, τυπτέτω·	*Strike.*
D.	τύπτετον, τυπτέτων·	
P.	τύπτετε, τυπτέτωσαν.	

First Aorist.

S.	τύψον, τυψάτω·	*Strike thou.*
D.	τύψατον, τυψάτων·	
P.	τύψατε, τυψάτωσαν.	

Second Aorist.

S.	τύπε, τυπέτω·	*Strike thou.*
D.	τύπετον, τυπέτων·	
P.	τύπετε, τυπέτωσαν.	

Perfect and Pluperfect.

S.	τέτυφε, τετυφέτω·	*You must have struck.*
D.	τετύφετον, τετυφέτων·	
P.	τετύφετε, τετυφέτωσαν.	

Optative Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

S.	τύπτοιμι, τύπτοις, τύπτοι·	*I wish I may be striking,*
D.	τύπτοιτον, τυπτοίτην·	[or, *would that I were*
P.	τύπτοιμεν, τύπτοιτε, τύπτοιεν.	[*striking.*

First Future.

S.	τύψοιμι, τύψοις, τύψοι·	*I may hereafter strike.*
D.	τύψοιτον, τυψοίτην·	
P.	τύψοιμεν, τύψοιτε, τύψοιεν.	

First Aorist.

S.	τύψαιμι, τύψαις, τύψαι·	*I may have struck.*
D.	τύψαιτον, τυψαίτην·	
P.	τύψαιμεν, τύψαιτε, τύψαιεν.	

[1] The Æolic Aorist.

S.	τύψεια, τύψειας [2], τύψειε [2]·	*I may have struck.*
D.	τυψείατον, τυψειάτην·	
P.	τυψείαμεν, τυψείατε, τύψειαν [2].	

Perfect and Pluperfect.

S.	τετύφοιμι, τετύφοις, τετύφοι·	*I would have struck.*
D.	τετύφοιτον, τετυφοίτην·	
P.	τετύφοιμεν, τετύφοιτε, τετύφοιεν.	

Second Aorist.

S.	τύποιμι, τύποις, τύποι·	*I may have struck.*
D.	τύποιτον, τυποίτην·	
P.	τύποιμεν, τύποιτε, τύποιεν.	

Second Future.

S.	τυποῖμι, τυποῖς, τυποῖ·	*I may hereafter strike.*
D.	τυποῖτον, τυποίτην·	
P.	τυποῖμεν, τυποῖτε, τυποῖεν.	

---

[1] The Æolic Aorist is formed from the First Aorist of the Indicative by inserting ει before α, and throwing away the augment: as, ἔτυψα, τύψεια.

[2] The second and third person singular, and the third plural, are the most in use among Attic writers: the rest scarcely anywhere occur.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

S.	τύπτω, τύπτῃς, τύπτῃ[1].	*If I should strike.*
D.	τύπτητον, τύπτητον·	
P.	τύπτωμεν, τύπτητε, τύπτωσι[2].	

First Aorist.

S.	τύψω, τύψῃς, τύψῃ.	*If I should have struck.*
D.	τύψητον, τύψητον·	
P.	τύψωμεν, τύψητε, τύψωσι.	

Second Aorist.

S.	τύπω, τύπῃς, τύπῃ·	*If I should have struck.*
D.	τύπητον, τύπητον·	
P.	τύπωμεν, τύπητε, τύπωσι.	

Perfect and Pluperfect.

S.	τετύφω, τετύφῃς, τετύφῃ·	*If I should have been*
D.	τετύφητον, τετύφητον·	[*striking.*
P.	τετύφωμεν, τετύφητε, τετύφωσι.	

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Imperfect . .	τύπτειν.
First Future	τύψειν.
First Aorist	τύψαι.
Perfect and Pluperfect . .	τετυφέναι.
Second Aorist . . .	τυπεῖν.
Second Future	τυπεῖν.

---

[1] The Ionians add σι to the third person singular; as τύπτησι for τύπτῃ.

[2] The long penultimate, in the dual and plural of this mood, is often made short; by the Ionic dialect, according to the writer of short Scholia on Homer, Il. B. 72, p. 178, Valckenaer's Edition: but Lesbonax in his treatise περὶ σχημάτων contends that it is a Corinthian figure.

PARTICIPLE.

All Participles are declined like Adjectives.

Present and Imperfect.

	Nom.	Gen.	
M.	ὁ τύπτων,	τοῦ τύπτοντος,	*striking.*
F.	ἡ τύπτουσα,	τῆς τυπτούσης,	
N.	τὸ τύπτον.	τοῦ τύπτοντος.	

First Future.

M.	ὁ τύψων,	τοῦ τύψοντος,	*going to strike.*
F.	ἡ τύψουσα,	τῆς τυψούσης,	
N.	τὸ τύψον.	τοῦ τύψοντος.	

First Aorist.

M.	ὁ τύψας,	τοῦ τύψαντος,	*having struck.*
F.	ἡ τύψασα,	τῆς τυψάσης,	
N.	τὸ τύψαν.	τοῦτύψαντος.	

Perfect and Pluperfect.

M.	ὁ τετυφὼς,	τοῦ τετυφότος,	*who has* or *had been*
F.	ἡ τετυφυῖα,	τῆς τετυφυίας,	[*striking.*
N.	τὸ τετυφὸς.	τοῦ τετυφότος[1].	

---

[1] But Participles in *αως*, after the contraction into *ως*, make the feminine in *ῶσα*, and the neuter in *ὼς* : as,

Nom. *ἑστὼς*, *ἑστῶσα*, *ἑστὼς*.

Gen. *ἑστῶτος*, *ἑστώσης*, *ἑστῶτος*· and so through the rest of the cases they retain the *ω*.

Second Aorist.

	Nom.	Gen.	
M.	ὁ τυπὼν,	τοῦ τυπόντος,	*having struck.*
F.	ἡ τυποῦσα,	τῆς τυπούσης,	
N.	τὸ τυπὸν.	τοῦ τυπόντος.	

Second Future.

M.	ὁ τυπῶν,	τοῦ τυποῦντος,	*going to strike.*
F.	ἡ τυποῦσα,	τῆς τυπούσης,	
N.	τὸ τυποῦν.	τοῦ τυποῦντος.	

Kindred Tenses in the Active Voice.

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	τύπτω	τύπτε	τύπτοιμι	τύπτω	τύπτειν	τύπτων
Imperfect	ἔτυπτον					
First Fut.	τύψω		τύψοιμι		τύψειν	τύψων
First Aorist	ἔτυψα	τύψον	τύψαιμι	τύψω	τύψαι	τύψας
Perfect	τέτυφα	τέτυφε	τετύφοιμι	τετύφω	τετυφέναι	τετυφὼς
Pluperfect	ἐτετύφειν					
Second Aor.	ἔτυπον	τύπε	τύποιμι	τύπω	τυπεῖν	τυπὼν
Second Fut.	τυπῶ		τυποῖμι		τυπεῖν	τυπῶν

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	λέγω	λέγε	λέγοιμι	λέγω	λέγειν	λέγων
Imperfect	ἔλεγον					
First Fut.	λέξω		λέξοιμι		λέξειν	λέξων
First Aorist	ἔλεξα	λέξον	λέξαιμι	λέξω	λέξαι	λέξας
Perfect	λέλεχα	λέλεχε	λελέχοιμι	λελέχω	λελεχέναι	λελεχὼς
Pluperfect	ἐλελέχειν					
Second Aor.	ἔλεγον	λέγε	λέγοιμι	λέγω	λεγεῖν	λεγὼν
Second Fut.	λεγῶ		λεγοῖμι		λεγεῖν	λεγῶν

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	πείθω	πεῖθε	πείθοιμι	πείθω	πείθειν	πείθων
Imperfect	ἔπειθον					
First Fut.	πείσω		πείσοιμι		πείσειν	πείσων
First Aorist	ἔπεισα	πεῖσον	πείσαιμι	πείσω	πεῖσαι	πείσας
Perfect	πέπεικα	πέπεικε	πεπείκοιμι	πεπείκω	πεπεικέναι	πεπεικὼς
Pluperfect	ἐπεπείκειν					
Second Aor.	ἔπιθον	πίθε	πίθοιμι	πίθω	πιθεῖν	πιθὼν
Second Fut.	πιθῶ		πιθοῖμι		πιθεῖν	πιθῶν

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	φράζω	φράζε	φράζοιμι	φράζω	φράζειν	φράζων
Imperfect	ἔφραζον					
First Fut.	φράσω		φράσοιμι		φράσειν	φράσων
First Aorist	ἔφρασα	φράσον	φράσαιμι	φράσω	φράσαι	φράσας
Perfect	πέφρακα	πέφρακε	πεφράκοιμι	πεφράκω	πεφρακέναι	πεφρακὼς
Pluperfect	ἐπεφράκειν					
Second Aor.	ἔφραδον	φράδε	φράδοιμι	φράδω	φραδεῖν	φραδὼν
Second Fut.	φραδῶ		φραδοῖμι		φραδεῖν	φραδῶν

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	σπείρω	σπεῖρε	σπείροιμι	σπείρω	σπείρειν	σπείρων
Imperfect	ἔσπειρον					
First Fut.	σπερῶ		σπεροῖμι		σπερεῖν	σπερῶν
First Aorist	ἔσπειρα	σπεῖρον	σπείραιμι	σπείρω	σπεῖραι	σπείρας
Perfect	ἔσπαρκα	ἔσπαρκε	ἐσπάρκοιμι	ἐσπάρκω	ἐσπαρκέναι	ἐσπαρκὼς
Pluperfect	ἐσπάρκειν					
Second Aor.	ἔσπαρον	σπάρε	σπάροιμι	σπάρω	σπαρεῖν	σπαρὼν
Second Fut.	σπαρῶ		σπαροῖμι		σπαρεῖν	σπαρῶν

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	ἀκούω	ἄκουε	ἀκούοιμι	ἀκούω	ἀκούειν	ἀκούων
Imperfect	ἤκουον					
First Fut.	ἀκούσω		ἀκούσοιμι		ἀκούσειν	ἀκούσων
First Aorist	ἤκουσα	ἄκουσον	ἀκούσαιμι	ἀκούσω	ἀκοῦσαι	ἀκούσας
Perfect	ἤκουκα	ἤκουκε	ἠκούκοιμι	ἠκούκω	ἠκουκέναι	ἠκουκὼς
Pluperfect	ἠκούκειν					
Second Aor.	ἤκοον	ἄκοε	ἀκόοιμι	ἀκόω	ἀκοεῖν	ἀκοὼν
Second Fut.	ἀκοῶ		ἀκοοῖμι		ἀκοεῖν	ἀκοῶν

Formation of the Tenses.

The Present is the Theme, or foundation of the rest; as, τύπτω.

The Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by changing ω into ον, and prefixing the augment; as, τύπτω, ἔτυπτον.

The Augment.

There are two augments; the syllabic, and the temporal.

The Syllabic Augment.

The syllabic augment is ε, when the verb begins with a consonant; in which case ε is prefixed to the Imperfect, Pluperfect, and First and Second Aorists, in the Indicative mood; but not in the other moods.

The Attics change ε, the syllabic augment, into the temporal η· as, ἔμελλον, ἤμελλον, *I was about to be.*

To verbs which begin with α, η, ο, ω, οι, ου, the Attics prefix ε, with the breathing of the Theme, in those tenses which take the augment: as, ἑάλωκα, ἕηκα, ἔοργα, ἔωσα, ἔοικα, ἐούρηκα. They also resolve the temporal augment η into εα: as, ἔαξε for ἦξε.

The Poets prefix ε to the Aorists, whether they begin with a vowel, or a diphthong: as, ἔειπα, for εἶπα, *I said.*

If a verb begins with ρ, ρ is doubled after ε· as, ῥίπτω, ἔῤῥιπτον[1].

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[1] Among the Poets ρ is often not doubled; as, ἔρεζον. Od. ψ, 56.

The Temporal Augment.

The temporal augment is used, when a verb begins with a changeable vowel, or a changeable diphthong; and it is used in the Perfect, and Pluperfect, throughout all the moods; in the Imperfect, and Aorists, only in the Indicative mood.

The changeable vowels are, α, ε, ο.

α is changed into η, as, ἀκούω, ἤκουον, *I hear.*
ε ——— into η, as, ἐγείρω, ἤγειρον, *I excite.*
ο ——— into ω, as, ὀρύττω, ὤρυττον, *I dig.*

The changeable diphthongs are, αι, αυ, οι.

αι is changed into ῃ, as, αἴρω, ἦρον, *I take away.*
αυ ——— into ηυ, as, αὐξάνω, ηὔξανον, *I increase.*
οι ——— into ῳ, as, οἰκίζω, ᾤκιζον, *I build.*

But if a verb begins with an unchangeable vowel, or an unchangeable diphthong, the beginning of all the tenses will be the same.

The unchangeable vowels are long by nature; as,

η, ἠχέω, ἤχεον, *I sound.*
ι[1], ἰθύνω, ἴθυνον, *I direct.*
υ, ὑλίζω, ὕλιζον, *I strain.*
ω, ὠθέω, ὤθεον, *I thrust.*

The unchangeable diphthongs are,

ει, εἰκάζω, εἴκαζον, *I liken.*
ευ, εὐθύνω, εὔθυνον, *I direct.*
ου, οὐτάζω, οὔταζον, *I wound.*

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[1] The vowels ι and υ, if they are naturally short in the present tense, become long in the increased tenses; as, ῾ικάνω, ῞ικανον· ῾υβρίζω, ῞υβριζον. Therefore ι and υ take an augment, by changing *the power*, though not *the form*, of the letter.

By the Attic dialect, however, ει is changed into η·[1] as, εἰκάζω, ἤκαζον, *I liken;* and ευ into ηυ· as, εὔχομαι, ηὐχόμην, *I pray;* and εἴδω, *I know*, is made in the Pluperfect εἴδειν, and by the Attics ἤδειν, *I had known.*

Exceptions.

Four verbs, beginning with α, do not take η in the augmented tenses: as, ἄω, ἄον, *I breathe;* ἀΐω, ἄϊον, *I hear;* ἀηθέσσω, ἀήθεσσον, *I am unaccustomed;* ἀηδίζομαι, ἀηδιζόμην, *I have an aversion*[2].

Some verbs, beginning with ε, take ι in the augmented tenses, as,

Ἔχω, εἶχον, *I have;*	Ἐάω, *I suffer;*
Ἕλω, εἷλον, *I take;*	Ἕω, *I clothe;*
Ἕλκω, ἑλκύω, *I draw;*	Ἕω, *I place;*
Ἕρπω, ἑρπύζω, *I creep;*	Ἑρύω, *I draw;*
Ἑστήκω, *I stand;*	Ἐθίζω, *I accustom;*
Ἕπομαι, *I follow;*	Ἐργάζομαι, *I work;*
Ἐρέω, *I say;*	Ἑλίσσω, *I roll;*
Ἑστιάω, *I entertain;*	Ἔπω, εἶπον, *I tell.*

This last verb keeps the augment in all the moods; ἔθω, *I am accustomed*, makes εἴωθα in the Perfect Middle, inserting ω.

E before ο is not changed, but ο is changed into ω[3]; as, ἑορτάζω, ἑώρταζον, *I celebrate a festival.*

Some verbs also beginning with οι, have no augment: as, οἰδάνω, οἴδανον, *I swell;* οἰκουρέω, *I guard the house;* οἰνόω, *I make wine;* οἰμάω, *I rush on*, &c.

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[1] That is, the changeable part of the diphthong is changed, which only takes place in those diphthongs which are commonly called changeable.

[2] The old Attics did not change α, long by nature, into η in the augmented tenses; as, ἀνᾱλόω, ἀνάλωκα, *Valckenaer on the Phœnissæ*, v. 591.

[3] So also, ἔολπα ἐώλπειν, ἔοργα ἐώργειν, ἔοικα, ἐώκειν.

Of the Augments of Compound Verbs.

Verbs have the Augment in the beginning, if they are compounded, either,

1. With a noun; as, *φιλοσοφέω, ἐφιλοσόφουν, I philosophize.*

2. With a preposition, which does not alter the sense of the verb; as *καθεύδω, ἐκάθευδον, I sleep:* or if the simple verbs are not in use; as, *ἀντιβολῶ, ἠντιβόλουν, I beseech; ἐμμελῶ, ἠμμέλουν, I take care.*

3. With *ὁμῶς*, or *ὁμοῦ*, and the privative particle *α*; as, *ἀφρονέω, ἠφρόνουν, I am unwise: ὁμολογέω, ὡμολόγουν, I confess.*

The augment is placed in the middle, between the preposition and the verb, if the preposition changes the sense of the verb; as, *καταγίνωσκω, κατεγίνωσκον, I condemn.*

The augment is placed in the middle, between the adverb and the verb, if it be compounded with *δυς* and *ευ*· as, *δυσαρεστέω, δυσηρέστουν, I displease: εὐεργετέω, εὐηργέτουν, I benefit:* unless a consonant, or a changeable vowel, follow; as, *δυστυχέω, ἐδυστύχουν, I am unfortunate.*

Some verbs take an augment both in the beginning and in the middle; as, *ἐνοχλέω, ἠνώχλουν, I disturb; ἀνορθόω, ἠνώρθουν, I correct:* and some either in the beginning or in the middle; as, either *ἀνέῳξα*, or *ἤνοιξα, I opened.*

Prepositions, which, in compound verbs, are put before vowels, lose their own vowel in all the tenses; as, *παρακούω, παρήκουον, I hear imperfectly.*

Except *περὶ* and *πρὸ*, which never lose their vowel, and sometimes *ἀμφὶ*· but *πρὸ* is often contracted; as, *προέχω, προὔχω, I precede*[1].

---

[1] Among the Poets all the prepositions retain their vowels.

If the verb begins with an aspirated vowel, the preposition has its smooth mute changed into an aspirate; as, καθάπτομαι, *I attain*, from κατὰ and ἅπτομαι.

Rules.

The Ionians throw away the augment from the augmented tenses[1]; as, τύπτε for ἔτυπτε[2].

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the Present, by changing the last syllable, in conjugation

The first, into ψω.

In the second, into ξω.

In the third, into σω.

In the fourth, *by changing* σσω, and ττω, into ξω, and in some verbs into σω: but ζω[3] generally into σω.

In the fifth, *by changing the last syllable* into λῶ, μῶ, νῶ, ρῶ, and ῶ circumflexed.

In the sixth, into σω.

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[1] The Ionians throw away also the reduplication, as, ἔδεκτο; and sometimes both the reduplication and the augment, as, δέκτο for ἐδέδεκτο.

[2] It was not allowable in the Attic language to throw away the augment. *Porson in his Preface to the Hecuba.* "Χρῆν as well as ἔχρην occurs in the Attic Drama, even among the writers of Comedy. The Attics always say, ἄνωγα, never ἤνωγα, but they reserve the augment for the Pluperfect tense. The same rule is observable in the words καθεζόμην, καθήμην, καθεῦδον, to which the Tragic writers do not prefix the augment. The Comic writers either prefix or reject it, at pleasure." *Porson. Supplement to his Preface to the Hecuba*, p. 17.

[3] Some verbs in ζω have ξω· as, οἰμώζω, *I bewail*, οἰμώξω: and some others have both σω and ξω· as, ἁρπάζω, *I seize*, ἁρπάσω and ἁρπάξω: some also take γ before ξ· as, λίζω, πλάζω, κλάζω, σαλπίζω· fut. λίγξω, πλάγξω, &c.

Rules.

The penultimate of the first future is generally [1] long, except in the fifth Conjugation, where it is always short, either by striking out the second consonant, as τέμνω, τεμῶ, *I cut;* or the second vowel of the diphthong, as φαίνω, φανῶ, *I show;* or by shortening the doubtful vowel, as κρίνω, κρῐνῶ, *I judge.*

Some verbs transpose the breathing of the present tense; as, θρέψω from τρέφω, *I nourish;* θύψω, from τύφω, *I raise a smoke;* θρέξω from τρέχω, *I run;* and ἕξω from ἔχω, *I have.*

From futures of the fourth and sixth Conjugations in άσω, έσω, όσω, the Ionians take away σ, and then the Attics contract the termination into ῶ circumflexed; as, σκεδάσω, σκεδάω, Ionic, σκεδῶ, Attic: so καλέσω, καλέω, καλῶ· ὀμόσω, ὀμόω, ὀμῶ: which keep the termination of circumflex verbs through all the persons. From futures of the fourth Conjugation in ίσω, the Attics take away σ only, and place the circumflex accent on the ω· as κομίσω, κομιῶ.

In the present tense of the fourth Conjugation, the Dorians change ζω into σδω: as, κωμάσδω for κομάζω, *I revel;* and in the future, σω into ξω: as, βαδίζω, *I go,* βαδίσω, and in the Doric dialect, βαδίξω.

Futures in λῶ, and ρῶ, the Æolians lengthen so as to make them end in σω· as, κέλλω, *I touch at a port;* κελῶ, Æol. κέλσω· ὄρω, *I excite,* ὀρῶ, Æol. ὄρσω.

From the future of the sixth Conjugation, the Poets often throw away σ· as, δήω, *I shall find,* for δήσω, from δέω: κλείω, *I shall shut,* for κλείσω: and κέω, or κείω, *I shall lie down,* for κέσω, from κέω.

---

[1] Not always: for instance, ἀρκέσω, γελάσω, ὀνόσω, ἀνύσω, &c. But in futures of the fourth Conjugation, ending in σω, the penultimate, unless η or ω precede, is always short: as, θαυμάσω, πιέσω, φροντίσω, ἁρμόσω, ἑρπύσω, &c.

The Aorists.

The Aorists are tenses which convey a sense of uncertainty as to the time; it being uncertain whether the action has passed a long time or a short time before.

The First Aorist is formed from the First Future by changing ω into α, and prefixing the augment; as, τύψω, ἔτυψα.

Exceptions.

There are five first aorists, which do not take the characteristic letter of the first future; as, ἔθηκα, *I placed;* ἔδωκα, *I gave;* ἧκα, *I sent;* εἶπα, *I told;* ἤνεγκα, *I brought.*

The penultimate of the first aorist is generally[1] long; therefore in the fifth Conjugation α is changed into η· as, ψαλῶ, ἔψηλα, *I sang;* and ε into ει· as, σπερῶ, ἔσπειρα, *I sowed;* and a doubtful vowel is made long; as, κρῐ̆νῶ, ἔκρῑνα, *I judged:* but sometimes the long α is kept; as, ἐδυσχέρανα, *I was troubled;* ἐκέρδανα, *I gained;* ἐπέρανα, *I completed.*

From some first aorists σ is excluded; as, instead of ἔχευσα, ἔχευα, ἔχεα, from χέω, *I pour out;* ἔσευσα, ἔσευα, from σεύω, *I stir;* ἤλευα from ἀλεύω, *I avoid;* and ἠκεάμην from ἀκέομαι, *I heal.*

The Preterite Perfect.

The Preterite Perfect is formed from the First Future by changing, in conjugation

The first, ψω into φα.
The second, ξω into χα.
The third, σω into κα.

---

[1] Not always; for instance, ἐβάστασα, ἐτέλεσα, ἐγέμισα, ὤμοσα, ἔπτυσα, &c.

The fourth, ξω[1] into χα, and σω into κα.
The fifth, ῶ into κα· but μῶ into μηκα[2].
The sixth, σω into κα.

And the first consonant of the present tense is repeated with ε, if the verb begins with a simple consonant, as, τύψω, τέτυφα· or with a mute followed by a liquid, as, πλέξω, πέπλεχα. But if it begin with a double consonant, or two consonants, ε only is prefixed: as, ζάω, *I live*, ἔζηκα· σπείρω, *I sow*, ἔσπαρκα.

When the verb begins with an aspirate, it takes the smooth mute corresponding; as, θύω, *I sacrifice*, τέθυκα. If it begins with ρ, ρ is doubled, and ε only is prefixed; as ῥίπτω, *I hurl down*, ἔῤῥιφα.

Observations.

Verbs of two syllables[3], of the fifth Conjugation, change ε of the future into α· as, στέλλω, στελῶ, ἔσταλκα, *I send.*

Verbs of two syllables, in εἴνω, ἴνω, ὔνω, throw away ν of the future in the preterite; as, κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἔκτακα, *I slay*; θύνω, θυνῶ, τέθυκα, *I rush.* The rest in νω change ν into γ· as φαίνω, *I show*, πέφαγκα· μολύνω, *I defile*, μεμόλυγκα.

Γρηγορέω, and γνωρίζω, only prefix ε, although they begin with a mute followed by a liquid: for ἐγρηγόρηκα and ἐγνώρικα are alone in use; so also ἔγνωκα.

Certain verbs beginning with πτ, κτ, μν, generally repeat the first letter of the present tense: as, πτόω, an obsolete verb, πέπτωκα, *I fall*; κτάομαι, κέκτημαι[4], *I possess*; μνάομαι, μέμνημαι, *I remember.*

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[1] Except πέφρικα, from φρίσσω, I shudder, not πέφριχα, in order that two adjoining syllables may not both begin with aspirates.

[2] Preterites in μηκα are in fact derived from verbs, almost out of use, ending in έω or άω.

[3] But the ε of the future in μω is retained; as, νεμῶ, νενέμηκα.

[4] But ἔκτημαι also is used.

The Attics prefix the two first letters of the present tense to verbs beginning with *α* short, *ε* or *ο*; as, *ἐρίζω, ἤρικα, ἐρήρικα, I contend:* and the third syllable is made short, if the preterite exceeds three syllables; as, *ἀλήθω, ἤληκα, ἀλήλεκα, I grind.* Except *ἤρεικα, ἐρήρεικα,* from *ἐρείδω, I strengthen;* which has the third syllable long, to distinguish it from *ἐρήρικα,* the preterite of *ἐρίζω, I contend.*

If a verb begin with *λ*, or *μ*, the Attics prefix *ει* to the preterite; as, *λήβω,* an obsolete verb, *εἴληφα, I receive; μείρομαι, εἵμαρμαι, I share.*

In verbs of two syllables, in the first and second conjugation, the Attics change *ε*, the penultimate of the present tense, into *ο*: as, *στρέφω, I turn, ἔστροφα· κλέπτω, I steal, κέκλοφα.*

The Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Preterite, by changing *α* into *ειν*, and prefixing *ε*, if the preterite begins with a consonant: as *τέτυφα, ἐτετύφειν.*

The Attics sometimes add another temporal augment to the pluperfect: as, *ὀρώρυχα, ὠρωρύχειν.*

The Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Present, by changing *ω* into *ον*, and prefixing the augment.

But the penultimate of this aorist is generally short; therefore, if the penultimate of the present be long by position, the latter consonant, if it be not the characteristic letter, is thrown away; as, *τύπτω, ἔτυπον.* If the latter consonant be the characteristic letter, it is kept; as, *τέρπω, I delight, ἔταρπον.*

The vowels and diphthongs of the Present are thus changed in the penultimate of the Second Aorist:—ϵ, η, ω, $\alpha\iota$, and $\alpha\upsilon$ are changed into α: as, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, $\check{\epsilon}\delta\alpha\rho\sigma\nu$, *I skin:* except, $\check{\epsilon}\beta\lambda\epsilon\pi\sigma\nu$, $\check{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\sigma\nu$, $\check{\epsilon}\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\sigma\nu$, $\check{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\mu\sigma\nu$[1], $\check{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\kappa\sigma\nu$.—$\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\omega$, $\check{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\theta\sigma\nu$, *I lie hid;* except, $\check{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\eta\gamma\sigma\nu$ from $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\sigma\omega$, *I strike*[2].—$\tau\rho\acute{\omega}\gamma\omega$, $\check{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha\gamma\sigma\nu$, *I eat.*—$\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\check{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\sigma\nu$, *I burn.*—$\pi\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\check{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\sigma\nu$, *I set at rest.*

$\epsilon\upsilon$ is changed into υ; as, $\phi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\omega$, $\check{\epsilon}\phi\upsilon\gamma\sigma\nu$, *I fly.*

$o\upsilon$ into o; as, $\grave{\alpha}\kappa\acute{o}\upsilon\omega$, *I hear*, $\check{\eta}\kappa o\sigma\nu$.

$\epsilon\iota$ is changed into ι; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\omega$, $\check{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\pi\sigma\nu$: but in the fifth conjugation, it is changed, in verbs of two syllables, into α; as $\sigma\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, *I sow*, $\check{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\sigma\nu$: in verbs of three syllables into ϵ; as, $\grave{o}\phi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\omega$, *I owe*, $\check{\omega}\phi\epsilon\lambda\sigma\nu$.

The vowels α, ι, υ, when long in the penultimate of the Present, are made short in the penultimate of the Second Aorist.

Observation.

It is to be observed, that if the First Future of the fourth conjugation ends in $\sigma\omega$, the Second Aorist ends in $\delta\sigma\nu$: if the First Future ends in $\xi\omega$, the Second Aorist ends in $\gamma\sigma\nu$: as, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, *I tell*, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, $\check{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\delta\sigma\nu$· $\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\omega$, *I set in order*, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$, $\check{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\gamma\sigma\nu$.

Some Second Aorists are formed irregularly; as,

β for π	$\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$,	$\check{\epsilon}\beta\lambda\alpha\beta\sigma\nu$[3],	*I hurt.*
	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$,	$\grave{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\beta\sigma\nu$,	*I hide.*
	$\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$,	$\check{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\upsilon\beta\sigma\nu$,	*I conceal.*

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[1] Ἔταμον, which is constantly used by the Ionians, must be derived from $\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\omega$.

[2] But $\check{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\alpha\gamma\sigma\nu$ and $\grave{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\nu$ are used, when an emotion of the mind is signified.

[3] All these take the β, ϕ, and γ, from the First Future, from which they are as regularly formed, as the others are from the Present. Thus, as before observed, $\check{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\gamma\sigma\nu$ from $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$. But $\check{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\delta\sigma\nu$ comes regularly from the Present $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$.—See the manner of resolving the double consonants at page 3.

φ for π	βάπτω,	ἔβαφον[1],	*I stain.*
	σκάπτω,	ἔσκαφον,	*I dig.*
	ῥάπτω,	ἔῤῥαφον,	*I stitch.*
	θάπτω,	ἔταφον,	*I dig.*
	δάπτω,	ἔδαφον,	*I devour.*
	ἅπτω,	ἧφον,	*I join.*
	ῥίπτω,	ἔῤῥιφον,	*I hurl.*
	δρύπτω,	ἔδρυφον,	*I tear.*
	θήπω,	ἔταφον,	*I am amazed.*
γ for χ	σμύχω,	ἔσμυγον[1],	*I burn.*
	ψύχω,	ἔψυγον,	*I cool.*

The Ionians, in certain tenses, and especially in the Second Aorist, make use of a reduplication: as, κέκαμον, *I have laboured*, for ἔκαμον: and πεπιθήσω, for πιθήσω, *I shall confide.* The Attics also prefix the two first letters of the present tense; as ἄγηγον for ἦγον, and, by a transposition of the augment, ἤγαγον.

Verbs of the sixth conjugation for the most part want the Second Aorist, the Second Future, and the Preterite Middle. Many other verbs also want these tenses.

The Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the Second Aorist, by changing *ον* into ῶ circumflex, and throwing away the augment; as ἔτυπον, τυπῶ.

The rest of the Moods, together with their tenses, are formed from the Indicative, and like tenses from like.

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[1] See the note at page 61.

THE VERB εἰμὶ, *I am.*

Indicative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Εἰμὶ, εἶς or εἶ, ἐστὶ ἔῃ, A.	ἐστὸν, ἐστὸν,	ἐσμὲν, ἐστὲ, εἰσὶ.
ἐμμὶ, ἐντὶ, D.		εἰμὲς, ἐντὶ, D.
ἦμι, εἶσθα, Æ.		εὖτι, Æ.
ἐσσὶ, } P.		εἰμὲν, εἰτὲ, ἔασι, I.
ἔει, }		ἐμὲν, ἐτὲ, ἔασσι, P.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἦν, ἦς, ἦ,	ἦτον, ἤτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.
ἦ, ἦσθα, ἦν, A.		ἦν, Syn.
ἦς, D.		ἦμες, D.
ἔα, ἔης, ἔην, I.		ἔατε, I.
ἦα, ἦες, ἦε,	ἦστον, ἤστην, Ple.	ἦσμεν, ἦστε, Pleonas.
ἔον, ἔες, ἔε,	ἔτον, ἔτην, Sys.	ἔσαν, Sys.
εἶν, εἶς & ἔεις,	ἔστον, ἔστην, P.	ἔσσαν, P.
ἔσκον, ἔσκες, ἔσκε, } P		ἔσκον, P.
ἔην, ἔησθα, ἔη,		
ἤην, ἤη,		

Pluperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἤμην[1], ἧσο, ἧτο,	ἤμεθον, ἧσθον, ἧσθην,	ἤμεθα, ἧσθε, ἧντο.
		ἔατο, I.
		εἵατο, P.

[1] Ἤμην and ἔσομαι are regularly formed from the obsolete verb ἔομαι.

Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἐσομαι, ἔσῃ, ἔσεται,	ὀμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	ὀμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
ἐσεῖ, A. ἔσται, Sync.		
ἐσοῦμαι, ἐσῇ, ἐσεῖται, ἐσοῦμεθον, &c. D.		
ἐσεῦμαι, D.		
ἐσσεῦμαι, ἐσσῇ, ἐσσεῖται, &c. D.		
ἔσεαί, I.		
ἔσσομαι, ἔσσῃ, ἔσσεται, ἐσσόμεθον, &c. P.		
ἔσσεαι, P.	ἐσόμεσθον, P.	ἐσόμεσθα, P.

Imperative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἴσθι or ἔσο, ἔστω,	ἔστον, ἔστων,	ἔστε, ἔστωσαν.
ἔσθι, ἔσσο, } P.		ἔστων, ἐσέσθων, } A.
εἶ, Cras. P. ἤτω, A.		

Optative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Εἴην, εἴης, εἴη,	εἴητον, εἰήτην,	εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.
ἔοιμι, ἔοις, ἔοι, &c. P.		εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶεν, Sync.

Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἐσοίμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιτο,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
ἐσσοίμην, &c. P.		

Subjunctive, ἐὰν.

Present.

Sing.				Dual.		Plur.			
Ὦ,	ῇς,	ῇ,		ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ὦμεν,	ἦτε,	ὦσι.	
ἔω,	ἔῃς,	ἔῃ,		ἔητον,	ἔητον,	ἔωμεν,	ἔητε,	ἔωσι,	I.
	ἦσθα, Æ.	ἦσι,	I.						
		ἔῃσι,							
						ὦμες, D.		ὦντι,	D.
εἴω,	εἴῃς,	εἴῃ,		εἴητον,	εἴητον,	εἴωμεν, &c. P.		ἐῶντι,	
						εἴομεν, Syst.			

Infinitive.

Pres.		Fut.
Εἶναι,		Ἔσεσθαι.
ἔμεν,	I.	ἐσεῖσθαι, D.
ἔμεναι,		ἐσσεῖσθαι, D. and P.
ἔμμεναι, Æ.		ἔσσεσθαι, P.
ἦμεν,	D.	
ἦμες,		
εἶμεν,		
ἧμεναι,		
εἴμεναι, P.		

Participle.

Pres.						Fut.
Nom.			Gen.			
Ὤν,	οὖσα,	ὄν,	ὄντος,	οὔσης,	ὄντος.	ἐσόμενος, η, ον.
ἐὼν,	ἐοῦσα,	ἐὸν, I.	ἔοντος,	ἐούσης,	ἔοντος, I.	ἐσσόμενος, &c. P.
εἰς,	εἶσα,	ἕν,	ἕντος,	&c. Æ.		
	ἔοισα,	D.	εἶντος,	&c. D.		
	εἶσα,					
	ἔασσα,					

PARADIGM OF THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

S.	τύπτομαι,[1] τύπτῃ,[2] τύπτεται·	*I am struck.*
D.	τυπτόμεθον, τύπτεσθον, τύπτεσθον·	
P.	τυπτόμεθα, τύπτεσθε, τύπτονται.	

Imperfect.

S.	ἐτυπτόμην, ἐτύπτου,[3] ἐτύπτετο·	*I was in the habit of*
D.	ἐτυπτόμεθον, ἐτύπτεσθον, -έσθην·	[*being struck.*
P.	ἐτυπτόμεθα, ἐτύπτεσθε, ἐτύπτοντο.	

Second Aorist.

S.	ἐτύπην, ἐτύπης, ἐτύπη·	*I was struck.*
D.	ἐτύπητον, ἐτυπήτην·	
P.	ἐτύπημεν, ἐτύπητε, ἐτύπησαν.	

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[1] These four verbs, βούλομαι, ὄψομαι, οἴομαι, ἔομαι, and in the Attic dialect all verbs, form the second person in ει· as, βούλει, ὄψει, οἴει, ἔει, and, by crasis, εἶ.

[2] Among the old Greeks, the second person was τύπτεσαι, as in τίθεμαι, τίθεσαι, and so in the rest, from the first person in μαι, the second was in σαι. The Ionians took away σ, and then the Attics contracted εαι and ηαι into η.

[3] Among the ancients, the second person was in εσο. The Ionians took away σ, and then the Attics contracted εο into ου. So from the first person in άμην, the second was άσο, which the Ionians made αο, and the Attics ω.

Second Future.

S. τυπήσομαι, τυπήσῃ, τυπήσεται· *I shall be struck.*
D. τυπησόμεθον, τυπήσεσθον, τυπήσεσθον·
P. τυπησόμεθα, τυπήσεσθε, τυπήσονται.

Perfect.

S. τέτυμμαι, τέτυψαι,[1] τέτυπται· *I have been struck.*
D. τετύμμεθον, τέτυφθον, τέτυφθον·
P. τετύμμεθα, τέτυφθε, τετυμμένοι εἰσὶ.

Pluperfect.

S. ἐτετύμμην, ἐτέτυψο, ἐτέτυπτο· *I had been struck.*
D. ἐτετύμμεθον, ἐτέτυφθον, ἐτετύφθην·
P. ἐτετύμμεθα, ἐτέτυφθε, τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.

Paulo-post-Future.

S. τετύψομαι, τετύψῃ, τετύψεται· *I shall be struck di-*
D. τετυψόμεθον, τετύψεσθον, -εσθον· *[rectly.*
P. τετυψόμεθα, τετύψεσθε, τετύψονται.

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[1] The second person singular of the Perfect is formed from the first, by changing the consonants preceding αι into the characteristic letter of the first future active; as, τέτυμμαι, τέτυψαι, from τύψω: but only μ after a liquid of the present tense, as, τέτερμαι, τέτερψαι: also after γ, as ἤλεγμαι, ἤλεγξαι. In the fifth conjugation μ is always changed into σ, as ἔσπαρμαι, ἔσπαρσαι.

The third person singular is formed from the second, by changing s into τ· as, ἔσπαρσαι, ἔσπαρται· τέτυψαι, τέτυπται· λέλεξαι, λέλεκται. But if the first person ends in σμαι, the third person retains s before the termination ται: as τετέλεσμαι, τετέλεσαι, τετέλεσται· πέφρασμαι, πέφρασαι, πέφρασται.

The second and third dual, and the second plural, are formed from the third singular, by changing the smooth mutes into the corresponding aspirates; as, τέτυπται, τέτυφθον, τέτυφθε: also by taking s before θ pure; as, κέκριται, κέκρισθον.

First Aorist.

S.	ἐτύφθην, ἐτύφθης, ἐτύφθη·	*I was struck.*
D.	ἐτύφθητον, ἐτυφθήτην·	
P.	ἐτύφθημεν, ἐτύφθητε, ἐτύφθησαν.	

First Future.

S.	τυφθήσομαι, τυφθήσῃ, τυφθήσεται·	*I shall be struck.*
D.	τυφθησόμεθον, τυφθήσεσθον, -εσθον·	
P.	τυφθησόμεθα, τυφθήσεσθε, -ονται.	

Imperative Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

S.	τύπτου[1], τυπτέσθω·	*Be thou struck.*
D.	τύπτεσθον, τυπτέσθων·	
P.	τύπτεσθε, τυπτέσθωσαν.	

Perfect and Pluperfect.

S.	τέτυψο, τετύφθω·	*Thou shouldst have been struck.*
D.	τέτυφθον, τετύφθων·	
P.	τέτυφθε, τετύφθωσαν.	

First Aorist.

S.	τύφθητι, τυφθήτω·	*Be thou struck.*
D.	τύφθητον, τυφθήτων·	
P.	τύφθητε, τυφθήτωσαν.	

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[1] Among the ancients the Imperative was τύπτεσο. Here, therefore, the same occurs as in the second person of the Imperfect Indicative. See p. 66.

Second Aorist.

S.	τύπηθι, τυπήτω·	*Be thou struck.*
D.	τύπητον, τυπήτων·	
P.	τύπητε, τυπήτωσαν.	

Optative Mood.

Present and Imperfect, εἴθε.

S.	τυπτοίμην, τύπτοιο, τύπτοιτο·	*I would fain be*
D.	τυπτοίμεθον, τύπτοισθον, τυπτοίσθην·	*struck.*
P.	τυπτοίμεθα, τύπτοισθε, τύπτοιντο.	

Perfect and Pluperfect.

S.	τετυμμένος εἴην, εἴης, εἴη·	*Would that I had*
D.	τετυμμένω εἴητον, εἰήτην·	*been struck.*
P.	τετυμμένοι εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.	

First Aorist.

S.	τυφθείην, τυφθείης, τυφθείη·	*I may have been*
D.	τυφθείητον, τυφθειήτην·	*struck.*
P.	τυφθείημεν, τυφθείητε, τυφθείησαν.	

Second Aorist.

S.	τυπείην, τυπείης, τυπείη·	*I may have been struck.*
D.	τυπείητον, τυπειήτην·	
P.	τυπείημεν, τυπείητε, τυπείησαν.	

First Future.

S.	τυφθησοίμην, τυφθήσοιο, τυφθήσοιτο·	*I may be struck.*
D.	τυφθησοίμεθον, τυφθήσοισθον, -σοίσθην·	
P.	τυφθησοίμεθα, τυφθήσοισθε, τυφθήσοιντο.	

Second Future.

S. τυπησοίμην, τυπήσοιο, τυπήσοιτο· *I may be struck.*
D. τυπησοίμεθον, τυπήσοισθον, -σοίσθην·
P. τυπησοίμεθα, τυπήσοισθε, τυπήσοιντο.

Paulo-post-Future.

S. τετυψοίμην, τετύψοιο, τετύψοιτο· *I may be instantly*
D. τετυψοίμεθον, τετύψοισθον, -ψοίσθην· [*struck.*
P. τετυψοίμεθα, τετύψοισθε, τετύψοιντο.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present and Imperfect, ἐὰν.

S. τύπτωμαι, τύπτῃ, τύπτηται· *I should be struck.*
D. τυπτώμεθον, τύπτησθον, τύπτησθον·
P. τυπτώμεθα, τύπτησθε, τύπτωνται.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

S. τετυμμένος ὦ, ᾖς, ᾖ· *If I should have been struck.*
D. τετυμμένω ἦτον, ἦτον·
P. τετυμμένοι ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι.

First Aorist.

S. τυφθῶ, τυφθῇς, τυφθῇ· *If I should,* or *shall*
D. τυφθῆτον, τυφθῆτον· [*have been struck.*
P. τυφθῶμεν, τυφθῆτε, τυφθῶσι.

Second Aorist.

S. τυπῶ, τυπῇς, τυπῇ· *If I shall have been struck*
D. τυπῆτον, τυπῆτον·
P. τυπῶμεν, τυπῆτε, τυπῶσι.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Imperfect, *τύπτεσθαι.*
Perfect and Pluperfect, *τετύφθαι.*
First Aorist, *τυφθῆναι.*
Second Aorist, *τυπῆναι.*
First Future, *τυφθήσεσθαι.*
Second Future, *τυπήσεσθαι.*
Paulo-post-Future, *τετύψεσθαι.*

PARTICIPLE.

Present and Imperfect.

	Nom.	Gen.	
M.	ὁ *τυπτόμενος,*	*τοῦ τυπτομένου,*	*Who is struck.*
F.	ἡ *τυπτομένη,*	*τῆς τυπτομένης,*	
N.	*τὸ τυπτόμενον.*	*τοῦ τυπτομένου.*	

Perfect and Pluperfect.

M.	ὁ *τετυμμένος,*	*τοῦ τετυμμένου,*	*Having been struck.*
F.	ἡ *τετυμμένη,*	*τῆς τετυμμένης,*	
N.	*τὸ τετυμμένον.*	*τοῦ τετυμμένου.*	

First Aorist.

M.	ὁ *τυφθεὶς,*	*τοῦ τυφθέντος,*	*Having been struck.*
F.	ἡ *τυφθεῖσα,*	*τῆς τυφθείσης,*	
N.	*τὸ τυφθὲν.*	*τοῦ τυφθέντος.*	

Second Aorist.

M.	ὁ *τυπεὶς,*	*τοῦ τυπέντος,*	*Having been struck.*
F.	ἡ *τυπεῖσα,*	*τῆς τυπείσης,*	
N.	*τὸ τυπὲν.*	*τοῦ τυπέντος.*	

First Future.

	Nom.	Gen.	
M.	ὁ τυφθησόμενος,	τοῦ τυφθησομένου,	*Going to be*
F.	ἡ τυφθησομένη,	τῆς τυφθησομένης,	[*struck.*
N.	τὸ τυφθησόμενον.	τοῦ τυφθησομένου.	

Second Future.

M.	ὁ τυπησόμενος,	τοῦ τυπησομένου,	*Going to be*
F.	ἡ τυπησομένη,	τῆς τυπησομένης,	[*struck.*
N.	τὸ τυπησόμενον.	τοῦ τυπησομένου.	

Paulo-post-Future.

M.	ὁ τετυψόμενος,	τοῦ τετυψομένου,	*On the point of*
F.	ἡ τετυψομένη,	τῆς τετυψομένης,	[*being struck.*
N.	τὸ τετυψόμενον.	τοῦ τετυψομένου.	

Kindred Tenses in the Passive Voice.

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τυπτοίμην	τύπτωμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperfect	ἐτυπτόμην					
Second Aor.	ἐτύπην	τύπηθι	τυπείην	τυπῶ	τυπῆναι	τυπεὶς
Second Fut.	τυπήσομαι		τυπησοίμην		τυπήσεσθαι	τυπησόμενος
Perfect	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψο	τετυμμένος εἴην	τετυμμένος ὦ	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
Pluperfect	ἐτετύμμην					
Paul. p. F.	τετύψομαι		τετυψοίμην		τετύψεσθαι	τετυψόμενος
First Aor.	ἐτύφθην	τύφθητι	τυφθείην	τυφθῶ	τυφθῆναι	τυφθεὶς
First Fut.	τυφθήσομαι		τυφθησοίμην		τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθησόμενος

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	λέγομαι	λέγου	λεγοίμην	λέγωμαι	λέγεσθαι	λεγόμενος
Imperfect	ἐλεγόμην					
Second Aor.	ἐλέγην	λέγηθι	λεγείην	λεγῶ	λεγῆναι	λεγεὶς
Second Fut.	λεγήσομαι		λεγησοίμην		λεγήσεσθαι	λεγησόμενος
Perfect	λέλεγμαι	λέλεξω	λελεγμένος εἴην	λελεγμένος ὦ	λελέχθαι	λελεγμένος
Pluperfect	ἐλελέγμην					
Paul. p. F.	λελέξομαι		λελεξοίμην		λελέξεσθαι	λελεξόμενος
First Aor.	ἐλέχθην	λέχθητι	λεχθείην	λεχθῶ	λεχθῆναι	λεχθεὶς
First Fut.	λεχθήσομαι		λεχθησοίμην		λεχθήσεσθαι	λεχθησόμενος

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	πείθομαι	πείθου	πειθοίμην	πείθωμαι	πείθεσθαι	πειθόμενος
Imperfect	ἐπειθόμην					
Second Aor.	ἐπίθην	πίθητι	πιθείην	πιθῶ	πιθῆναι	πιθεὶς
Second Fut.	πιθήσομαι		πιθησοίμην		πιθήσεσθαι	πιθησόμενος
Perfect	πέπεισμαι	πέπεισο	πεπεισμένος εἴην	πεπεισμένος ὦ	πεπεῖσθαι	πεπεισμένος
Pluperfect	ἐπεπείσμην					
Paul. p. F.	πεπείσομαι		πεπεισοίμην		πεπείσεσθαι	πεπεισόμενος
First Aor.	ἐπείσθην	πείσθητι	πεισθείην	πεισθῶ	πεισθῆναι	πεισθεὶς
First Fut.	πεισθήσομαι		πεισθησοίμην		πεισθήσεσθαι	πεισθησόμενος

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	φράζομαι	φράζου	φραζοίμην	φράζωμαι	φράζεσθαι	φραζόμενος
Imperfect	ἐφραζόμην					
Second Aor.	ἐφράδην	φράδηθι	φραδείην	φραδῶ	φραδῆναι	φραδεὶς
Second Fut.	φραδήσομαι		φραδησοίμην		φραδήσεσθαι	φραδησόμενος
Perfect	πέφρασμαι	πέφρασο	πεφρασμένος εἴην	πεφρασμένος ὦ	πεφράσθαι	πεφρασμένος
Pluperfect	ἐπεφράσμην					
Paul. p. F.	πεφράσομαι		πεφρασοίμην		πεφράσεσθαι	πεφρασόμενος
First Aor.	ἐφράσθην	φράσθητι	φρασθείην	φρασθῶ	φρασθῆναι	φρασθεὶς
First Fut.	φρασθήσομαι		φρασθησοίμην		φρασθήσεσθαι	φρασθησόμενος

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	σπείρομαι	σπείρου	σπειροίμην	σπείρῶμαι	σπείρεσθαι	σπειρόμενος
Imperfect	ἐσπειρόμην					
Second Aor.	ἐσπάρην	σπάρηθι	σπαρείην	σπαρῶ	σπαρῆναι	σπαρεὶς
Second Fut.	σπαρήσομαι		σπαρησοίμην		σπαρήσεσθαι	σπαρησόμενος
Perfect	ἔσπαρμαι	ἔσπαρσο	ἐσπαρμένος εἴην	ἐσπαρμένος ὦ	ἐσπάρθαι	ἐσπαρμένος
Pluperfect	ἐσπάρμην					
Paul. p. F.	ἐσπάρσομαι		ἐσπαρσοίμην		ἐσπάρσεσθαι	ἐσπαρσόμενος
First Aor.	ἐσπάρθην	σπάρθητι	σπαρθείην	σπαρθῶ	σπαρθῆναι	σπαρθεὶς
First Fut.	σπαρθήσομαι		σπαρθησοίμην		σπαρθήσεσθαι	σπαρθησόμενος

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	ἀκούομαι	ἀκούου	ἀκουοίμην	ἀκούωμαι	ἀκούεσθαι	ἀκουόμενος
Imperfect	ἠκουόμην					
Second Aor.	ἠκόην	ἀκόηθι	ἀκοείην	ἀκοῶ	ἀκοῆναι	ἀκοεὶς
Second Fut.	ἀκοήσομαι		ἀκοησοίμην		ἀκοήσεσθαι	ἀκοησόμενος
Perfect	ἤκουσμαι	ἤκουσο	ἠκουσμένος εἴην	ἠκουσμένος ὦ	ἠκοῦσθαι	ἠκουσμένος
Pluperfect	ἠκούσμην					
Paul. p. F.	ἠκούσομαι		ἠκουσοίμην		ἠκούσεσθαι	ἠκουσόμενος
First Aor.	ἠκούσθην	ἀκούσθητι	ἀκουσθείην	ἀκουσθῶ	ἀκουσθῆναι	ἀκουσθεὶς
First Fut.	ἀκουσθήσομαι		ἀκουσθησοίμην		ἀκουσθήσεσθαι	ἀκουσθησόμενος

The Formation of the Tenses in the PASSIVE VOICE.

There are nine Tenses in the Passive Voice, three of which are derived from the Active; namely, the Present, Preterite, and Second Aorist.

Present.

The Present is formed from the Present Active, by changing ω into *ομαι*· as, *τύπτω*, *τύπτομαι*.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the augment; as *τύπτομαι*, *ἐτυπτόμην*.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by changing *ον* into *ην*· as, *ἔτυπον*, *ἐτύπην*.

Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the third person singular of the Second Aorist, by adding *σομαι*, and throwing away the augment; as, *ἐτύπη*, *τυπήσομαι*.

Preterite-perfect.

The Preterite-perfect is formed from the Preterite Active, by changing, in Conjugation

The first, *φα* pure into *μμαι*, with the *μ* doubled; as, *τέτυφα*, *τέτυμμαι*· *φα* impure into *μαι*· as, *τέτερφα*, *τέτερμαι*.

The second, *χα*, into *γμαι*· as, *λέλεχα*, *λέλεγμαι*.

The third, *κα* into *σμαι*· as, *πέπεικα*, *πέπεισμαι*.

The fourth, { χα into γμαι· as, τέταχα, τέταγμαι.
κα into σμαι· as, πέφρακα, πέφρασμαι.

The fifth, κα into μαι· as, ἔψαλκα, ἔψαλμαι· but πέφαγκα, πέφαμμαι.

The sixth, κα into { σμαι, if the penultimate of the preterite active be short; as, τετέλεκα, τετέλεσμαι.
μαι, if the penultimate of the preterite active be long; as, πεποίηκα, πεποίημαι.

The following are excepted,

Ἤκουσμαι, from ἀκούω, *I hear;*
Κέκρουσμαι, from κρούω, *I beat;*
Ἔπταισμαι, from πταίω, *I dash against;*
Κεκέλευσμαι, from κελεύω, *I command;*
Κέκλεισμαι, from κλείω, *I shut;*
Σέσεισμαι, from σείω, *I shake;*
Ἔγνωσμαι, from γνόω, *I know;*
Τέθραυσμαι, from θραύω, *I break*, &c.

Certain verbs also are excepted, which, although the penultimate of the preterite active be short, do not admit σ; as ἤρομαι, *I have been ploughed*, from ἤροκα, *I have ploughed;* ἤλαμαι, *I have been agitated*, from ἤλακα, *I have agitated;* and some others.

The Attics make the preterite passive of verbs in νω to terminate in σμαι· as, μιαίνω, *I defile*, μεμίασμαι· φαίνω, *I show*, πέφασμαι.

In the penultimate of the preterite passive, some verbs throw away the ε from ευ, the penultimate of the preterite active; as πέφευχα, πέφυγμαι· τέτευχα, τέτυγμαι. So ἔσσυμαι, κέχυμαι, πέπυσμαι.

Those which have ρε so combined with a consonant, that one syllable is made of them, change ε into α· as,

στρέφω, ἔστρεφα, ἔστραμμαι, *I turn:* except βέβρεγμαι, from βρέχω, *I moisten.*

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect, by changing μαι into μην, and prefixing ε, if the verb begins with a consonant; as τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην.

When the third person singular of the Perfect or Pluperfect ends in ται or το impure, the third person plural is made by circumlocution with the participle and εἰσὶ· as, τέτυπται, τετυμμένοι εἰσὶ.

But when ται or το is pure, the third person plural is formed from the third singular by adding ν before ται or το· as, κέκριται, κέκρινται· πεποίηται, πεποίηνται. And sometimes the circumlocution by the Participle and εἰμὶ does not take place in the Optative and Subjunctive Moods; as, ἐκταίμην, -αῖο, -αῖτο, Optat. and ἔκτωμαι, -ῃ, -ηται, Subjunct. from κτείνω, *I kill:* especially in contracted verbs; as, πεποιήμην, -ῇο, -ῇτο· κεκλήμην, -ῇο, -ῇτο, with iota under-written.

The Ionians form the third person plural from the third singular, in certain tenses, by inserting α before ται or το· as, ἔψαλται, ἐψάλαται.[1] But if a smooth mute goes before, it is changed into the corresponding aspirate; and σ into θ, and sometimes into δ· as, τέτυπται, τετύφαται· πέπεισται, πεπείθαται· ἐσκεύασται, ἐσκευάδαται. If a long vowel or diphthong goes before, it is generally made short; as, κεκόσμηται, κεκοσμέαται, *they have been adorned:* τέθειται, τεθέαται, *they have been placed.*

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[1] Attic writers also use this third person plural in ατα and ατο. Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, in various passages.

Paulo-post-Future.

The Paulo-post-Future is formed from the second person of the Perfect, by changing *αι* into *ομαι*· as, *τέτυψαι, τετύψομαι.*

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the third person singular of the Perfect, by changing *αι* into *ην*, the smooth mutes into aspirates, and taking away the letter of reduplication; as, *τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην.*

Exceptions.

These words are excepted,

- *ἐμνήσθην* from *μέμνηται, I remembered,* which take *σ.*
- *ἐῤῥώσθην* from *ἔῤῥωται, I was strengthened,* which take *σ.*
- *ἐσώθην* from *σέσωσται, I was preserved,* which throws away *σ.*

Those verbs, which in the Perfect had changed *ε* into *α*, take again *ε* in the First Aorist; as, *ἔστραμμαι, ἐστρέφθην*· and those which had thrown away *ν*, take it again in this tense, as used by the Poets; as, *ἐκλίνθην*, for *ἐκλίθην, I incline.*

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the third person singular of the First Aorist, by adding *σομαι*, and taking away the augment; as, *ἐτύφθη, τυφθήσομαι.*

The rest of the Moods are formed from the Indicative, and like tenses from like.

THE MIDDLE VOICE.

The Middle voice is so called, because it has a middle inflexion, and a middle signification, partly passive, partly active.

1. Of middle verbs, some are merely deponent, and have an active signification, without any active voice; as, δέχομαι, *I receive*, δέξομαι, *I shall receive*, ἐδεξάμην, *I received.*

2. Some are neuter, and have a passive signification with an inflexion partly passive, and partly active; as, τήκομαι, τέτηκα, *I have pined away;* σήπομαι, σέσηπα, *I have become putrid;* μαίνομαι, μέμηνα, *I was mad.*

3. Some have a truly middle sense, and may be called reciprocals; as, λούομαι, *I wash myself*, or *I am washed by myself;* where the action is reflected upon the agent.

4. There are some, which, though they have an active voice in use, yet have an active sense in the middle voice; especially in the First Aorist and First Future.

Kindred Tenses in the Middle Voice.

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τυπτοίμην	τύπτωμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperfect	ἐτυπτόμην					
Second Aor.	ἐτυπόμην	τυποῦ	τυποίμην	τύπωμαι	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος
Second Fut.	τυποῦμαι		τυποίμην		τυπεῖσθαι	τυπούμενος
First Fut.	τύψομαι		τυψοίμην		τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
First Aorist	ἐτυψάμην	τύψαι	τυψαίμην	τύψωμαι	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
Perfect	τέτυπα	τέτυπε	τετύποιμι	τετύπω	τετυπέναι	τετυπὼς
Pluperfect	ἐτετύπειν					

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	λέγομαι	λέγου	λεγοίμην	λέγωμαι	λέγεσθαι	λεγόμενος
Imperfect	ἐλεγόμην					
Second Aor.	ἐλεγόμην	λεγοῦ	λεγοίμην	λέγωμαι	λέγεσθαι	λεγόμενος
Second Fut.	λεγοῦμαι		λεγοίμην		λεγεῖσθαι	λεγούμενος
First Fut.	λέξομαι		λεξοίμην		λέξεσθαι	λεξόμενος
First Aorist	ἐλεξάμην	λέξαι	λεξαίμην	λέξωμαι	λέξασθαι	λεξάμενος
Perfect	λέλογα	λέλογε	λελόγοιμι	λελόγω	λελογέναι	λελογὼς
Pluperfect	ἐλελόγειν					

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	πείθομαι	πείθου	πειθοίμην	πείθωμαι	πείθεσθαι	πειθόμενος
Imperfect	ἐπειθόμην					
Second Aor.	ἐπιθόμην	πιθοῦ	πιθοίμην	πίθωμαι	πιθέσθαι	πιθόμενος
Second Fut.	πιθοῦμαι		πιθοίμην		πιθεῖσθαι	πιθούμενος
First Fut.	πείσομαι		πεισοίμην		πείσεσθαι	πεισόμενος
First Aorist	ἐπεισάμην	πεῖσαι	πεισαίμην	πείσωμαι	πείσασθαι	πεισάμενος
Perfect	πέποιθα	πέποιθε	πεποίθοιμι	πεποίθω	πεποιθέναι	πεποιθὼς
Pluperfect	ἐπεποίθειν					

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	φράζομαι	φράζου	φραζοίμην	φράζωμαι	φράζεσθαι	φραζόμενος
Imperfect	ἐφραζόμην					
Second Aor.	ἐφραδόμην	φραδοῦ	φραδοίμην	φράδωμαι	φραδέσθαι	φραδόμενος
Second Fut.	φραδοῦμαι		φραδοίμην		φραδεῖσθαι	φραδούμενος
First Fut.	φράσομαι		φρασοίμην		φράσεσθαι	φρασόμενος
First Aorist	ἐφρασάμην	φράσαι	φρασαίμην	φράσωμαι	φράσασθαι	φρασάμενος
Perfect	πέφραδα	πέφραδε	πεφράδοιμι	πεφράδω	πεφραδέναι	πεφραδὼς
Pluperfect	ἐπεφράδειν					

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	σπείρομαι	σπείρου	σπειροίμην	σπείρωμαι	σπείρεσθαι	σπειρόμενος
Imperfect	ἐσπειρόμην					
Second Aor.	ἐσπαρόμην	σπαροῦ	σπαροίμην	σπάρωμαι	σπαρέσθαι	σπαρόμενος
Second Fut.	σπαροῦμαι		σπαροίμην		σπαρεῖσθαι	σπαρούμενος
First Fut.	σπεροῦμαι		σπεροίμην		σπερεῖσθαι	σπερούμενος
First Aorist	ἐσπειράμην	σπεῖραι	σπειραίμην	σπείρωμαι	σπείρασθαι	σπειράμενος
Perfect	ἔσπορα	ἔσπορε	ἐσπόροιμι	ἐσπόρω	ἐσπορέναι	ἐσπορὼς
Pluperfect	ἐσπόρειν					

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Present	ἀκούομαι	ἀκούου	ἀκουοίμην	ἀκούωμαι	ἀκούεσθαι	ἀκουόμενος
Imperfect	ἠκουόμην					
Second Aor.	ἠκοόμην	ἀκοοῦ	ἀκοοίμην	ἀκόωμαι	ἀκοέσθαι	ἀκοόμενος
Second Fut.	ἀκοοῦμαι		ἀκοοίμην		ἀκοεῖσθαι	ἀκοούμενος
First Fut.	ἀκούσομαι		ἀκουσοίμην		ἀκούσεσθαι	ἀκουσόμενος
First Aorist	ἠκουσάμην	ἄκουσαι	ἀκουσαίμην	ἀκούσωμαι	ἀκούσασθαι	ἀκουσάμενος
Perfect	ἤκοα	ἤκοε	ἠκόοιμι	ἠκόω	ἠκοέναι	ἠκοὼς
Pluperfect	ἠκόειν					

The Formation of the Tenses in the MIDDLE VOICE.

The Present is the same as the Present Passive.
The Imperfect is the same as the Imperfect Passive.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by changing *ον* into *ομην*· as, *ἔτυπον*, *ἐτυπόμην*.

Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the Second Future Active, by changing *ω* into *οῦμαι*· as, *τυπῶ*, *τυποῦμαι*.

Sing.	*τυποῦμαι*,	*τυπῇ*,	*τυπεῖται*·
Dual.	*τυπούμεθον*,	*τυπεῖσθον*,	*τυπεῖσθον*·
Plur.	*τυπούμεθα*,	*τυπεῖσθε*,	*τυποῦνται*.

Except *πίομαι*, *I shall drink*; *ἔδομαι*, *I shall eat*; *φάγομαι*, *I shall eat*, *φάγεσαι*, *φάγεται*· and those poetic words, *βέομαι*, *I shall go*; *νέομαι*, by Crasis *νεῦμαι*, *I shall go*.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the First Future Active, by changing *ω* into *ομαι*· as, *τύψω*, *τύψομαι*. But in the fifth conjugation, into *οῦμαι*· as, *ψαλῶ*, *ψαλοῦμαι*. The Attics make the termination *οῦμαι* in the fourth and sixth conjugation also; as, *κομιῶ*, *κομιοῦμαι*· *ὀμῶ*, *ὀμοῦμαι*. Sometimes they use the same termination in the other conjugations; as, *φευξοῦμαι* from *φεύγω*. The Dorians invariably in all.

The First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the First Aorist Active, by adding *μην*· as, *ἔτυψα*, *ἐτυψάμην*·

Sing.	*ἐτυψάμην*,	*ἐτύψω*,	*ἐτύψατο*·
Dual.	*ἐτυψάμεθον*,	*ἐτύψασθον*,	*ἐτυψάσθην*·
Plur.	*ἐτυψάμεθα*,	*ἐτύψασθε*,	*ἐτύψαντο*.

Imperative.

Sing.	*τύψαι, τυψάσθω·*
Dual.	*τύψασθον, τυψάσθων·*
Plur.	*τύψασθε, τυψάσθωσαν.*

Optative.

Sing.	*τυψαίμην, τύψαιο, τύψαιτο·*
Dual.	*τυψαίμεθον, τύψαισθον, τυψαίσθην·*
Plur.	*τυψαίμεθα, τύψαισθε, τύψαιντο.*

The Preterite Middle.

The Preterite Middle is formed from the Preterite Active, by taking the characteristic letter of the Second Aorist for its own ;[1] as, *τέτυφα, τέτυπα·* or from the Second Aorist,[2] by changing *ov* into *α*, and prefixing the reduplication, if the verb begins with a simple consonant, or with a mute joined to a liquid; as, *ἔτυπον, τέτυπα.*

Rules.

The penultimate of the Preterite Middle is generally the same as the penultimate of the Preterite Active:

But in the penultimate of the Preterite Middle *ει* of the Present Active is changed into *οι*, *αι* into *ῃ*, and *α* into *η*:

as, *πείθω, πέποιθα, I persuade.*
φαίνω, πέφῃνα, I show.
θάλλω, τέθηλα, I sprout.

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[1] Except *δείδω, δέδοικα, I fear :* where the characteristic of the Preterite Active is kept in the Preterite Middle.

[2] Preterites Middle have not always the *short* penultimate of the second Aorists : many retain, from the Present, the long penultimate ; as, *βέβρῑθα, τέτρῑγα, ἔῤῥῑγα, μέμῡκα, πέπρᾱγα, κέκεῦθα· η, ω,* and *ευ* of the Present generally remain in the penultimate of the Preterite Middle.

But *α* is sometimes kept; as, ἔψαλα, *I have sung.*

Words of two syllables, which have ε in the penultimate of the First Future, change ε into ο in the penultimate of the Preterite Middle; as, λέγω, λέξω, λέλογα, *I say;* and σπείρω, σπερῶ, ἔσπορα, *I sow.*

When χ, or φ, is the characteristic of the Present tense, the Preterite Active and the Preterite Middle are the same.

Pluperfect Middle.

The Pluperfect Middle is formed from the Preterite, by changing *α* into *ειν*, and prefixing ε, if the Preterite begins with a consonant; as, τέτυπα, ἐτετύπειν, as in the Active Voice.[1]

CIRCUMFLEX, OR CONTRACTED VERBS.

Circumflex Verbs are so called, because they have the circumflex accent on the last syllable of the Present tense.

They are derived from verbs of the sixth conjugation in έω, άω, όω: whence there are three conjugations of circumflex verbs.

The first in έω,	Future in	ήσω	Preterite in	ηκα
The second in άω,		ήσω		ηκα
The third in όω,		ώσω		ωκα

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[1] Among the old Greeks the Pluperfect was thus inflected:

	Ionic.	Attic.
ᾔδεα, *I had known*,—		ᾔδη by contraction,
ᾔδεες,	— —	ᾔδεις,
ᾔδεε,	— —	ᾔδει, and, with *ν* added, ᾔδειν, and ᾔδη.

Exceptions in the First Conjugation.

Some verbs of the first conjugation make the Future both in ήσω and έσω, and the Preterite both in ηκα and εκα, with η and ε· as, καλέω, *I call;* αἰνέω, *I praise;* κορέω, *I satiate*, &c.

Some also retain ε only, the penultimate of the present; as, τελέω, *I perfect;* ἀρκέω, *I keep off*, &c.

Verbs of two syllables in έω form the Future in εύσω· for instance, χέω, *I pour;* ῥέω, *I flow;* πνέω, *I blow;* πλέω, *I sail.*[1] The following are excepted, δέω, δήσω, *I bind;* τρέω, τρέσω, *I tremble;* and ζέω, ζέσω, *I boil.*

Exceptions in the Second Conjugation.

Verbs which have ε or ι before άω; as, ἐάω, *I permit;* κοπιάω, *I labour;*[2] also verbs of three syllables, which have λ or ρ[3] before αω, provided that a vowel, and not a consonant, go immediately before; as, περάω, *I pass;* γελάω, *I laugh;* and verbs of two syllables, which have λ or ρ[4] before άω· as, θλάω, *I beat;* κλάω, *I break;* δράω, *I do;* make the Future in άσω, and the Preterite in ακα.

Exceptions in the Third Conjugation.

Verbs in όω, which are not derived from a noun, form the Future by ο· as, ἀρόω, *I plough*, ἀρόσω· ὀνόω, *I blame*, ὀνόσω.

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[1] But these Futures are more properly derived from the Present tenses in εύω, which are almost out of use.

[2] So θεάομαι, *I behold*, θεάσομαι.

[3] Also μ, ν: as, κρεμάω, κρεμάσω· πεινάω, πεινάσω.

[4] Also π, θ: as, σπάω, σπάσω· φθάω, φθάσω· πάομαι also makes πάσομαι.

Observations.

The Present and Imperfect only are contracted. In the other tenses they follow the form of verbs of the sixth conjugation.

In verbs of two syllables of the first conjugation, the first person singular, and also the first and third plural, are not contracted; as, πλέω, πλέομεν, πλέουσι, not πλῶ, πλοῦμεν, πλοῦσι. So neither is the contraction used in the optatives or the subjunctives.

In verbs of two syllables of the second conjugation all the persons are contracted.

The simple and uncontracted form of these verbs is most in use among the Ionians; the Attics, and nearly all the rest of the Greeks, more commonly use the contracted form.

Circumflex verbs have, for the most part, no Second Aorist, Second Future, or Preterite Middle.

Exceptions.

But those which end in ω impure after the contraction, in the first and second conjugation, have the Second Aorist, Second Future, and Preterite Middle; as, δουπέω, δουπῶ, ἔδουπον, δουπῶ, δέδουπα, *I sound;* μυκάω, μυκῶ, ἔμυκον, μυκῶ, μέμυκα, *I low.*

The Manner of Contracting.

1. In the first conjugation, εε is contracted into ει, and εο into ου.

If a long vowel, or a diphthong, follows ε, the contraction is made by taking away ε.

2. In the second conjugation, if ο, or ω, or οι, or ου, follows α, the contraction is made in ω.

If any other vowel, or diphthong, follows α, the contraction is made in α.

The Dorians contract *άεις* into *ᾶς*, *άει* into *ᾶ*, and *άειν* into *ᾶν*· as, *ὁράεις ὁρᾶς*, *ὁράει ὁρᾶ*, *ὁράειν ὁρᾶν*. The Attics too do the same in these four verbs, *ζῶ*, *ζῇς*, *ζῇ*, *I live*; *πεινῶ*, *νῇς*, *νῇ*, *I am hungry*; *διψῶ*, *ᾗς*, *ᾗ*, *I am thirsty*; *χρῶμαι*, *χρῇ*, *χρῆται*, *χρῆσθαι*, *I use*.

The Æolians change, in the infinitive, *ᾶν* into *αῖς*· as, *γελαῖς* for *γελᾶν*.

The Poets, in this second conjugation, after the contraction in *ω*, prefix *ο*· as, *καρηκομῶντες*, *καρηκομόωντες*, from *καρηκομάω*, *I have my head covered with thick hair*;[1] and sometimes they double *α*· as, *τιμάασθαι* for *τιμᾶσθαι*.[2]

3. In the third conjugation, if *ω*, or *η*,[3] follows *ο*, the contraction is made in *ῶ*.

If *ε* or *ου*, or *ο*, follows *ο*, the contraction is made in *ου*.

If any other diphthong follows *ο*, the contraction is made in *οι*, except in the Infinitive Mood, which is contracted into *οῦν*· as, *χρυσόειν*, *χρυσοῦν*.

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[1] The Poets use the same way of contracting in nouns also; as, *φάος*, *light*, by crasis *φῶς*, and in poetic language *φόως*.

[2] If the syllable, which precedes the inserted *α*, be long, the inserted *α* is also long; as, *μενοῑνᾱα*: if short, it is short; as, *ἰσχᾰνᾰα*.

[3] That is, the vowel *η*; for if it be the diphthong *ῃ*, the contraction is made in *οι*.

Paradigm of Circumflexed Verbs.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

Present.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
1	φιλέω, ῶ	έεις, εῖς	έει, εῖ	έε, εῖ		έο, οῦ	έε, εῖ	έου, οῦ
2	τιμάω, ῶ	άεις, ᾷς	άει, ᾷ	άε, ᾶ, τον	τον	άο, ῶ, μεν	άε, ᾶ, τε	άου, ῶ, σι
3	χρυσόω, ῶ	όεις, οῖς	όει, οῖ	όε, οῦ		όο, οῦ	όε, οῦ	όου, οῦ

Imperfect.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
1	ἐφίλεον, ουν	εες, εις	εε, ει	έε, εῖ	εέ, εί	έο, οῦ	έε, εῖ	εον, ουν
2	ἐτίμαον, ων	αες, ας	αε, α,	άε, ᾶ, τον	αέ, ά, την	άο, ῶ, μεν	άε, ᾶ, τε	αον, ων
3	ἐχρύσοον, ουν	οες, ους	οε, ου	όε, οῦ	οέ, ού	όο, οῦ	όε, οῦ	οον, ουν

Imperative.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
1	φίλεε, ει	εέ, εί	έε, εῖ	εέ, εί	έε, εῖ,	εέ, εί
2	τίμαε, α	αε, ά, τω	άε, ᾶ, τον	αέ, ά, των	άε, ᾶ, τε	αέ, ά, τωσαν
3	χρύσοε, ου	οέ, ού	όε, οῦ	όε, οῦ	όε, οῦ	οέ, ού

Optative, εἶθε.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
1	φιλέοιμι, οῖ	έοις, οῖς	έοι, οῖ	έοι, οί	εοί, οί	έοι, οῖ	έοι, οῖ	έοι, οῖ,
2	τιμάοιμι, ῷ, μι	άοις, ῷς	άοι, ῷ	άοι, ῷ, τον	άοί, ῴ, την	άοι, ῷ, μεν	άοι, ῷ, τε	άοι, ῷ, εν[1]
3	χρυσόοιμι, οῖ	όοις, οῖς	όοι, οῖ	όοι, οῖ	οοί, οί	όοι, οῖ	όοι, οῖ	όοι, οῖ

Subjunctive, ἐὰν.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
1	φιλέω, ῶ,	έῃς, ῇς	έῃ, ῇ	έῃ, ῆ		έω, ῶ	έῃ, ῆ	έω, ῶ,
2	τιμάω, ῶ	άῃς, ᾷς	άῃ, ᾷ	άη, ᾶ, τον	τον	άω, ῶ, μεν	άη, ᾶ, τε	άω, ῶ, σι
3	χρυσόω, ῶ	όῃς, οῖς	όῃ, οῖ	όη, ῶ		όω, ῶ	όη, ῶ	όω, ῶ

Infinitive.

Present. 1. φιλέειν, φιλεῖν. 2. τιμάειν, τιμᾷν. 3. χρυσόειν, χρυσοῦν.

Participle.

	Nom.				*Gen.*	
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut..	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
1	φιλέων, ῶν	φιλέουσα, οῦσα	φιλέον, οῦν	φιλέοντος, οῦντος	εούσης, ούσης	έοντος, οῦντος
2	τιμάων, ῶν	τιμάουσα, ῶσα	τιμάον, ῶν	τιμάοντος, ῶντος	αούσης, ώσης	άοντος, ῶντος
3	χρυσόων, ῶν	χρυσόουσα, οῦσα	χρυσόον, οῦν	χρυσόοντος, οῦντος	ούσης, ούσης	όοντος, οῦντος

[1] Optative used by the Attics, φιλοίην ης, η
τιμῴην, ης, η
χρυσοιην, ης, η
} &c. like Gravitones.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

Present.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
1	φιλέο, οῦ	εῃ, ῆ	έε, εῖ	εο, ού	έε, εῖ		εό, ού	έε, εῖ	έον, οῦν
2	τιμάο, ῶ, μαι	άῃ, ᾷ	άε, ᾶ, ται	αό, ώ, μεθον	άε, ᾶ, σθον	σθον	αό, ώ, μεθα	άε, ᾶ, σθε	άον, ῶν, ται
3	χρυσόο, οῦ	όῃ, οῖ	όε, οῦ	οό, ού	οέ, οῦ		ού, ού	όε, οῦ	όον, οῦν

Imperfect.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
1	ἐφιλεό, ού	έου, οῦ	έε, εῖ	έο, ού	έε, εῖ	εέ, εί	εό, ού	έε, εῖ	έον, οῦν
2	ἐτιμαό, ώ, μην	άου, ῶ	άε, ᾶ, το	αό, ώ, μεθον	άε, ᾶ, σθον	αέ, ά, σθην	άε, ώ, μεθα	άε, ᾶ, σθε	άον, ῶν, το
3	ἐχρυσοό, ού	όου, οῦ	όε, οῦ	οό, οῦ	όε, οῦ	οέ, ού	οό, οῦ	όε, οῦ	όον, οῦν

Imperative.

Present.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
1	φιλέου, οῦ	εέ εῖ	έε, εῖ	εέ, εῖ	εέ, εί	εέ, εί
2	τιμάου, ῶ	αέ, ά, σθω	άε, ᾶ, σθον	αέ, ά, σθων	άε, ᾶ, σθε	αέ, ά, σθωσαν
3	χρυσόου, οῦ	οέ, ού	όε, οῦ	οέ, ού	όε, οῦ	οέ, ού

Optative.

Present.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
1	φιλεοί, οί	έοι, οῖ	έοι, οῖ	έοι, οί	έοι, οῖ	εοί, οί	εοί, οί	έοι, οῖ	έοιν, οῖν
2	τιμαοί, ῴ, μην	άοι, ῷ, ο	άοι, ῷ, το	αοί, ῴ, μεθον	άοι, ῷ, σθον	αοί, ῴ, σθην	αοί, ῴ, μεθα	άοι, ῷ, σθε	άοιν, ῶν, το
3	χρυσοοί, οί	όοι, οῖ	όοι, οῖ	οοί, οί	όοι, οῖ	οοί, οί	οοί, οί	όοι, οῖ	όοιν, οῖν

Subjunctive.

Present.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
1	φιλέω, ῶ	έῃ, ῇ	έη, ῆ	εώ, ώ	έῃ, η	σθον	εώ, ώ	έῃ, ῆ	έων, ων
2	τιμάω, ῶ, μαι	άῃ, ᾷ	άη, ᾶ, ται	αώ, ώ, μεθον	άη, ᾶ, σθον		αώ, ώ, μεθα	άη, ᾶ, σθε	άων, ων, ται
3	χρυσόω, ῶ	όῃ, οῖ	όη, ῶ	οώ, ώ	όη, ω		οώ, ώ	όῃ, ω	όων, ων

Infinitive.

Present.

1	φιλέεσθαι	εῖσθαι
2	τιμάεσθαι	ασθαι
3	χρυσόεσθαι	οῦσθαι

Participle.

Present.

1	φιλεόμενος, ούμενος	εο, ου	εό, οί
2	τιμαόμενος, ώμενος	αο, ω, μένη	αό, ώ, μενον
3	χρυσοόμενος, ούμενος	οο, ου	ού, ού

VERBS *in* μι.

There are four conjugations of verbs in μι, which are derived from verbs of the sixth conjugation[1] ending in

έω, άω, όω, ύω	as, from	θέω,	τίθημι,	*I put.*
		στάω,	ἵστημι,	*I place.*
		δόω,	δίδωμι,	*I give.*
		ζευγνύω,	ζεύγνυμι,	*I join.*[2]

They are made Verbs in μι,

1. By changing ω, the last syllable, into μι.

2. By changing the vowel of the penultimate, if it be changeable, into the corresponding long one; and,

3. By prefixing the reduplication; as, θέω, τίθημι.

The reduplication is twofold;

1. Proper, when the first consonant of the present tense is repeated with ι· as, δόω, δίδωμι· but the smooth mute is put for the aspirate; as, θέω, τίθημι.

2. Improper, when only ι aspirated is prefixed; and this occurs, either when the verb begins with στ· as, στάω, ἵστημι· or with πτ· as, πτάω, ἵπτημι· or when the verb begins with a vowel; as, ἔω, ἵημι.

The Æolians change η into ε, and double μ· as, τίθεμμι, for τίθημι. The Bœotians change η into ει, and make the reduplication with ε· as, πεφίλειμι.

In the fourth conjugation there is no reduplication, but only ω is changed into μι.

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[1] The Poets derive them from other verbs; as, φέρημι, βρίθημι, δίζημι, &c. from φέρω, βρίθω, δίζω.

[2] The verbs, from which the fourth conjugation is derived, are commonly also themselves derived from other verbs, by inserting νυ or ννυ· as, from ἄγω, ἀγνύω, ἄγνυμι· ὀμόω, ὀμῶ, ὀμνύω, ὄμνυμι· στορέω, στορεννύω, στορέννυμι· &c. So also ζευγνύω is originally derived from ζεύγω.

The Ionians, however, use the reduplication in the fourth conjugation; as, *κέκλυθι*, for *κλῦθι*, *hear.*

In some verbs, instead of the reduplication, the two first letters of the present tense are repeated; as, *ἀλάλημι* from *ἀλάω*, an obsolete word; *ἀκάχημι* from *ἀχέω*.

Many others also have no reduplication; as, *φημὶ*, *βῆμι*, *γνῶμι*, *ἅλωμι*, *σβῆμι*, &c.

Verbs in *μι* have no other tenses than the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist.

Many verbs of the fourth conjugation are not declined beyond the Imperfect.[1] They have also no Optative nor Subjunctive Mood.

Paradigm of Verbs in *μι*.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plural.	
1	*τίθημι,*	*ης,*	*ησι*	*ετον,*		*ε*	*εῖ*
2	*ἵστημι,*	*ης,*	*ησι*	*ατον,*	*τον*	*α*	*ᾶ*
3	*δίδωμι,*	*ως,*	*ωσι*	*οτον,*		*υ* *μεν, τε,*	*οῦ* *σι.*
4	*ζεύγνυμι,*	*υς,*	*υσι*	*υτον,*		*ο*	*ῦ*

Imperfect.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plural.	
1	*ἐτίθην,*	*ης,*	*η,*	*ε*		*έ*	*ε*	
2	*ἵστην,*	*ης,*	*η,*	*α*	*τον,*	*ά* *την*	*α*	*μεν, τε, σαν.*
3	*ἐδίδων,*	*ως,*	*ω,*	*ο*		*ό*	*ο*	
4	*ἐζεύγνυν,*	*υς,*	*υ,*	*υ*		*ύ*	*υ*	

[1] Some have the Second Aorist; as, *δῦμι*· see the Etymologicum Magnum on the words Δῦ and Δύω·—*γαῖαν ἐδύτην. Il. Z.* 19.

The Attic Imperfect more in use.

1	ἐτίθεον—ουν	&c. like contracted verbs.
2	ἵσταον—ων	
3	ἐδίδοον—ουν	

Second Aorist.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plural.		
1	ἔθην,	ἔθης,	ἔθη	ετον,	έτην	εμεν,	ετε,	εσαν.
2	ἔστην,	ἔστης,	ἔστη	ητον,	ήτην	ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν.[1]
3	ἔδων,	ἔδως,	ἔδω	οτον,	ότην	ομεν,	οτε,	οσαν.

The Second Aorist is declined, through all the persons, like the Imperfect; only that in the plural and dual it retains the long vowel; except ἔθην, ἔδων, and ἧν from the verb ἵημι, *I send.*

Irregular tenses taken from verbs in ω.

First Fut.	1.	θήσω.	——2.	στήσω.	——3.	δώσω.
First Aor.	1.	ἔθηκα.	——2.	ἔστησα.	——3.	ἔδωκα.
Pret.	1.	τέθηκα and τέθεικα.	2.	ἕστηκα.	——3.	δέδωκα.

Imperative.

Present.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
1	τίθετι,	έ	ε	έ	ε	έ
2	ἵσταθι,	ά τω	α τον,	ά των	α τε,	ά τωσαν.
3	δίδοθι,	ό	ο	ό	ο	ό
4	ζεύγνυθι,[2]	ύ	υ	ύ	υ	ύ

Imperative more in use among the Attics.

1	τίθεε —ει	&c. like contracted verbs.
2	ἵσταε —α	
3	δίδοε —ου	

[1] And ἔστασαν. Homer in various passages.

[2] For ζεύγνυθι is found ζεύγνυ. So for δείκνυθι, δείκνυ· for ὄμνυθι, ὄμνυ.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	θὲς,[1] θέτω	θέτον, θέτων,	θέτε, θέτωσαν.
2	στῆθι, στήτω	στῆτον, στήτων	στῆτε, στήτωσαν.
3	δὸς, δότω	δότον, δότων	δότε, δότωσαν.

Optative.

Present, εἴθε.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	
1	τιθείην			εἶ
2	ἱσταίην, ης, η	ητον, ήτην	ημεν, ητε, ησαν, and	αἶ, εν.
3	διδοίην			οἶ

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	
1	θείην, ης, η			εἶ
2	σταίην, ης, η	ητον, ήτην	ημεν, ητε, ησαν, and	αἶ, εν.
3	δοίην, ης, η			οἶ

Subjunctive.

Present, ἐάν.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1	τιθῶ, ῇς, ῇ	ἦ	ἦ
2	ἱστῶ, ᾷς, ᾷ	ᾶ, τον, τον	ὦμεν, ᾶ, τε, ὦσι.
3	διδῶ, ῷς, ῷ	ῶ	ῶ

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1	θῶ, θῇς, θῇ	θῆτον, θῆτον	θῶμεν, θῆτε, θῶσι.
2	στῶ, στῇς, στῇ	στῆτον, στῆτον	στῶμεν, στῆτε, στῶσι.
3	δῶ, δῷς, δῷ	δῶτον, δῶτον	δῶμεν, δῶτε, δῶσι.

[1] Θὲς and δὸς, for θέτι and δόθι, are irregular. So also are the Imperatives ἔνισπες and σχὲς.

Infinitive.

Present.

1. *τιθέναι.* 2. *ἱστάναι.* 3. *διδόναι.* 4. *ζευγνύναι.*

Second Aorist.

1. *θεῖναι.*[1] 2. *στῆναι.* 3. *δοῦναι.*[1]

Participles.

	Present.			Second Aorist.		
1	*τιθεὶς,*	*εἶσα,*	*έν.*	*θεὶς,*	*θεῖσα,*	*θέν.*
2	*ἱστὰς,*	*ᾶσα,*	*άν.*	*στὰς,*	*στᾶσα,*	*στάν.*
3	*διδοὺς,*	*οῦσα,*	*όν.*	*δοὺς,*	*δοῦσα,*	*δόν.*
4	*ζευγνὺς,*	*ῦσα,*	*ύν.*			

Formation of the Tenses.

Of the Present we have spoken already.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by changing *μι* into *ν*, and prefixing the augment; as, *τίθημι, ἐτίθην.*

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Present, by changing *μι* into *ν*, throwing away the reduplication, and prefixing the augment; as, *τίθημι, ἔθην· ἵστημι, ἔστην.*

If a verb does not admit the reduplication, the Imperfect and Second Aorist are the same.

II. Passive Voice.

The Present is formed from the Present Active, by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and resuming the short vowel in the penultimate; as, *τίθημι, τίθεμαι·* except *ἄημαι, δίζημαι,* with perhaps a few others.

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[1] These are irregular for *θέναι* and *δόναι.*

Indicative.

Present.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
1	τίθεμαι,	ε	έ	ε	έ	ε
2	ἵσταμαι,	α / ο σαι,[1] ται	ά / ό μεθον,	α / ο σθον, σθον	ά / ό μεθα,	α / ο σθε, νται.
3	δίδομαι,					
4	ζεύγνυμαι,	υ	ύ	υ	ύ	υ

Imperfect.

	Sing.		Dual.			Plural.	
1	ἐτιθέμην,	ε	έ	ε	έ	έ	ε
2	ἱστάμην,	α / ο σο, το	ά / ό μεθον,	α / ο σθον,	ά / ό σθην	ά / ό μεθα,	α / ο σθε, ντο.[2]
3	ἐδιδόμην,						
4	ἐζευγνύμην,	υ	ύ	υ	ύ	ύ	υ

[1] By the Attics, τίθῃ, ἵστῃ. So κάθῃ, δύνῃ.

[2] The following Tenses taken from verbs in ω are anomalous: 1. The Preterite, τέθειμαι. 2. ἕσταμαι. 3. δέδομαι. From these the Pluperfect and Paulo-post-Future are formed regularly. 1. First Aorist, ἐτέθην. 2. ἐστάθην. 3. ἐδόθην. From these the First Future is formed regularly.

Imperative.

Present.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
1	τίθεσο,[1]	έ	ε	έ	ε	έ
2	ἵστασο,	ά	α	ά	α	ά
3	δίδοσο,	ό σθω	ο σθον	ό σθων	ο σθε	ό σθωσαν.
4	ζεύγνυσο,	ύ	υ	ύ	υ	ύ

Optative.

Present, εἴθε.

	Sing.		Dual.			Plural.	
1	τιθεί	εῖ	εί	εῖ	εί	εί	εῖ
2	ἱσταί, μην,	αῖ, ο, το	αί, μεθον,	αῖ, σθον,	αί, σθην	αί, μεθα,	αῖ, σθε, ντο.
3	διδοί	οῖ	οί	οῖ	οί	οί	οῖ

Subjunctive.

Present, ἐὰν.

	Sing.		Dual.	Plural.
1	τιθῶ	ῇ, ῇ	ῇ	ῇ
2	ἱστῶ, μαι,	ᾷ, ᾷ, ται	ώμεθον, ᾷ, σθον, σθον	ώμεθα, ᾷ, σθε, ῶνται.
3	διδῶ	ῷ, ῷ	ῷ	ῷ

[1] The Ionians take away σ, and then the Attics contract; thus, τίθεο, τίθου· ἵσταο, ἵστω· δίδοο, δίδου.

	Infinitive.	Participle.	
	Present.	Present.	
1	τίθεσθαι	1 τιθέμενος	} μένη, μενον.
2	ἵστασθαι	2 ἱστάμενος	
3	δίδοσθαι	3 διδόμενος	
4	ζεύγνυσθαι	4 ζευγνύμενος	

III. MIDDLE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

The Present and Imperfect are the same as the Present and Imperfect Passive.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Present by changing *μαι* into *μην*, throwing away the reduplication, and prefixing the augment; as, *τίθεμαι, ἐθέμην· ἱστάμαι, ἐστάμην.*

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	ἐθέ, ἔθε	ἐθέ ἔθε ἐθέ	ἐθέ ἔθε
2	ἐστά, μην, ἔστα, σο,[1] το	ἐστά, μεθον, ἔστα, σθον, ἐστά, σθην	ἐστά, μεθα, ἔστα, σθε, ντο.[2]
3	ἐδό ἔδο	ἐδό ἔδο ἐδό	ἐδό ἔδο

[1] Ion. ἔθεο, ἔδοο· Att. ἔθου, ἔδου.

[2] The First Future and First Aorist are regularly formed from verbs in ω. The Preterite Middle ἕσταω. Participle, ἑσταὼς, ἑστώς.

Imperative.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	θέσο,[1] θέ	θέ	θέ
2	στάσο, στά, σθω	στά, σθον, σθων	στά, σθε, σθωσαν.
3	δόσο,[1] δό	δό	δό

Optative.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	θεί εῖ	εί, εῖ εί	εί εῖ
2	σταί, μην, αῖ, ο, το	αί, μεθον, αῖ, σθον, αί, σθην,	αί, μεθα, αῖ, σθε, ντο.
3	δοί οῖ	οί οῖ οί	οί οῖ

Subjunctive.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
1	θῶ, ῇ, ῆ	ῆ	ῆ
2	στῶ, μαι, ᾷ, ᾶ, ται	ώμεθον, ᾶ, σθον, σθον	ώμεθα, ᾶ, σθε, ῶνται.
3	δῶ ῷ, ῶ	ῶ,	ῶ

[1] Ion. θέο, δόο· Att. θοῦ, δοῦ.

	Infinitive.	Participle.
	Second Aorist.	Second Aorist.
1	θέ	1 θέ
2	στά, σθαι·	2 στά, μενος, μένη, μενον.
3	δό	3 δό

Εἶμι, *I go, I shall go.*[1]

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Εἶμι, εἶς or εἶ,[2] εἶσι, εἶσθα Æ.	ἴτον, ἴτον,	ἴμεν, ἴτε, εἶσι and ἴσι. ἴμες D. ἴασι I.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Εἶν, εἶς, εἶ, ἦον, ἦες, ἦε P.	ἴτον, ἴτην,	ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἴσαν. ἴμες D. ἔϊσαν P.[3]

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[1] The Poets sometimes use it in the sense of time present, but with the Orators it has always the sense of the future.

[2] Theocritus.—Whence ἄπει, *thou departest*, or *wilt depart*.

[3] From the First Aorist εἶσα, out of use, is formed in the third plural εἶσαν, and from that, ἦσαν and ἤϊσαν. Second Aor. ἴον, ἴες, ἴε, &c.
Preter. εἶκα.
Pluperf. εἴκειν. Att. ἤκειν.
First Fut. Mid. εἴσομαι.
First Aor. Mid. εἰσάμην.
Pret. Mid. εἶα. Att. ἦα. Ion. ἤϊα.
Pluperf. ἤειν.

Imperative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἴθι or εἶ, ἴτω,	ἴτον, ἴτων,	ἴτε, ἴτωσαν.

Infinitive.

Ἶναι, or εἶναι, or ἰέναι.
ἴμεν I. ἴμεναι D. A. ἰέμεν D.

Ημι, *I send.*[1]

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἵημι, ἵης, ἵησι,	ἵετον, ἵετον,	ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἱεῖσι. ἱέασι I. ἱᾶσι A.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἵην, ἵης, ἵη,	ἵετον, ἱέτην,	ἵεμεν, ἵέτε, ἵεσαν.
Εἶον, εἶες, εἶε, &c. P.		ἵεν B.

Attic ἵουν, ἵεις, ἵει, like contracted verbs.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
Ἧν, ἧς, ἧ,	ἕτον, ἕτην,	ἕμεν, ἕτε, ἕσαν.

---

[1] First Fut. ἥσω. First Aor. ἧκα for ἧσα. Att. ἔηκα. Pret. εἷκα, and ἕωκα. Part. εἰκὼς, whence ἀφεικὼς, *having dismissed.*

Imperative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
Ἴεθι, ἱέτω,	ἵετον, ἱέτων,	ἵετε, ἱέτωσαν.

Attic ἵει, &c. like contracted verbs.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἔς, ἔτω,	ἔτον, ἔτων,	ἔτε, ἔτωσαν.

Optative.

Present, εἴθε.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἰείην, ἰείης, ἰείη,	ἰείητον, ἰειήτην,	ἰείημεν, ἰείητε, ἰείησαν.

Ἔοιμι, οις, οι, &c. is found.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Εἵην, εἵης, εἵη,	εἵητον, εἰήτην,	εἵημεν, εἵητε, εἵησαν.

Subjunctive.

Present, ἐὰν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἰῶ, ἰῇς, ἰῇ,	ἵητον, ἵητον,	ἵωμεν, ἵητε, ἵωσι.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
῾Ω, ῇς, ῇ,	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.

ἕω, ἕῃς, ἕῃ, &c. I.
εἷω, εἵῃς, εἵῃ, &c. P.

Infinitive.

Present.	Second Aor.
῾Ιέναι.	Εἶναι.
ἱέμεναι D.	ἕμεναι A. D.
ἱέμεν I.	ἕμεν I.

Participle.

Present.

Nom.	Gen.
῾Ιεὶς, ἱεῖσα, ἱὲν,	῾Ιέντος, ἱείσης, ἱέντος.

Second Aorist.

Nom.	Gen.
Εἷς, εἷσα, ἓν,	῾Εντὸς, εἵσης, ἑντὸς.

῞Ιημι, *I go*, is declined exactly in the same manner. Only the Orators use ἀπίασι in the Indicative, ἀπιῶσι in the Subjunctive, ἀπιέναι in the Infinitive.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
῞Ιεμαι, ἵεσαι, ἵεται,	ἱέμεθον, ἵεσθον, ἵεσθον,	ἱέμεθα, ἵεσθε, [ἵενται.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἱέμην, ἵεσο, ἵετο,	ἱέμεθον, ἵεσθον, ἱέσθην,	ἱέμεθα, ἵεσθε, [ἵεντο.[1]

Imperative.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἵεσο, ἱέσθω,	ἵεσθον, ἱέσθων,	ἵεσθε, ἱέσθωσαν.

III. MIDDLE VOICE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἑμην, ἕσο, ἕτο,	ἕμεθον, ἕσθον, ἕσθην,	ἕμεθα, ἕσθε, ἕντο.

ἕο I.
οῦ A.

Imperative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἕσο, ἕσθω,	ἕσθον, ἕσθων,	ἕσθε, ἕσθωσαν.

ἕο I.
οῦ A.

Optative.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Εἵμην, εἷο, εἷτο,	εἵμεθον, εἷσθον, εἵσθην,	εἵμεθα, εἷσθε, [εἷντο.[2]

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[1] Perf. εἶμαι, third pl. εἶνται, whence ἀφεῖνται, ἀνεῖνται. Att. ἀφέωνται, ἀνέωνται. First Aor. εἵθην.

[2] Οἷντο occurs in the Compounds.

Subjunctive.

Present, ἐὰν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
᾽Ωμαι, ῇ, ῆται,	ὥμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ὥμεθα, ῆσθε, ωνται.

Infinitive.

Second Aorist.

᾽Εσθαι.

Participle.

Second Aorist.

Nom.	Gen.
᾽Εμενος, ἑμένη, ἔμενον,	ἑμένου, ἑμένης, ἑμένου.

᾽Ιεμαι, *I desire*, is declined in the same manner, but it is scarcely ever found beyond the Imperfect.

᾽Ισ[illegible]α, *I know.*

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
᾽Ισημι, ἴσης, ἴσησι,	ἴσατον, ἴσατον,	ἴσαμεν, ἴσατε,[1] ἴσασι.
ἴσαμι D. ἴσατι D.	ἴστον Sync.	ἴσμεν Sync. ἴσαντι D. ἴδμεν D.

[1] Sync. ἴστε. So in the Compounds, *κάτιστε, ye know.*

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἰσην, ἴσης, ἴση,	ἴσατον, ἰσάτην,	ἴσαμεν, ἴσατε, ἴσασαν. Sync. ἴσαν.

Imperative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἰσαθι, ἰσάτω, ἴσθι, ἴστω, &c.	ἴσατον, ἰσάτων,	ἴσατε, ἰσάτωσαν. ἴστων A.

Infinitive.

Present.

Ἰσάναι.

ἰσάμεναι and ἴδμεν D. ἴσαμεν I. ἴσμεν Sync.

Participle.

Ἴσας, ἴσασα, ἴσαν.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἰσαμαι & ἴσταμαι, σαι, ται, ἐπίσταμαι, σαι, &c. Comp. ἐπίστη A. ἐπίστηαι I.	ἀμεθον, ασθον, ασθον,	ἀμεθα, ασθε, ανται.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
᾽Ιστάμην, ἵστασο, ἵστατο,	ἄμεθον, ασθον, ἄσθην,	ἄμεθα, [ασθε, αντο.

ἐπιστάμην, ἐπίστασο, &c. Comp.
ἠπιστάμην A. ἐπίσταο I.
ἐπίστω A.

Imperative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
᾽Ιστασο, ἱστάσθω,	ἵστασθον, ἱστάσθων,	ἵστασθε, ἱστά- [σθωσαν.

ἐπίστασυ, &c. Comp
ἐπίσταο I.
ἐπίστω A.

Infinitive.

᾽Ιστασθαι.

The Compound ἐπίστασθαι.

Compound Participle.

Nom.	Gen.
᾽Επιστάμενος, αμένη, άμενον,	αμένου, αμένης, αμένου.

Φημὶ, *I say.*

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Φημὶ, φὴς, φησὶ,	φατὸν, φατὸν,	φαμὲν, φατὲ, φασί.
φαμὶ D. φατὶ D.		φανὶ & φατὶ D.
ἠμὶ, ἧς, ἠτὶ } Æ.		
ἤσθα, ἠσὶ }		

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἔφην, ἔφης, ἔφη,	ἔφατον, ἐφάτην,	ἔφαμεν, ἔφατε, ἔφασαν.
ἔφαι D. ἔφα D.		ἔφαν B.
		φὰν I. & B.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
Εφην, ἔφης, ἔφη,	ἔφητον, ἐφήτην,	ἔφημεν, ἔφητε, ἔφησαν.
ἔφαν D. ἔφα D.		ἔφαν B.
ἔφησθα Æ.		φὰν I. & B.
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ P.		

Imperative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
Φάθι, φάτω,	φάτον, φάτων,	φάτε, φάτωσαν.

Optative.

Present, εἴθε.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Φαίην, φαίης, φαίη,	φαίητον, φαιήτην,	φαίημεν, φαίητε, [φαίησαν. φαῖμεν A.

Subjunctive.

Present, ἐάν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Φῶ, φῇς, φῇ,	φῆτον, φῆτον,	φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.

Infinitive.

Φάναι.

φάμεν I.

Participle.

Nom.	Gen.
Φὰς, φᾶσα, φὰν,	φαντὸς, φάσης, φαντός.

II. MIDDLE VOICE.

Indicative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Φάμαι, φάσαι, φάται,	*φάμεθον, φάσθον, φάσθον,*	*φάμεθα, φάσθε, φάνται.*

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἐφάμην, ἔφασο, ἔφάτο,	*ἐφάμεθον, ἔφασθον, ἐφάσθην*	*ἐφάμεθα, ἔφασθε, ἔφαντο.*

Imperative.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Φάσο, φάσθω,	*φάσθον, φάσθων,*	*φάσθε, φάσθωσαν.*

φάο I.

Infinitive.

Φάσθαι.

Participle.

Nom.	Gen.
Φάμενος, φαμένη, φάμενον,	*φαμένου, φαμένης, φαμένου.*

VERBAL NOUNS.

All Verbal Nouns are usually derived, by rejecting the reduplication or the augment, and changing the termination ;

I. From the first person of the Preterite Passive in

- μα, as, γράμμα, *a letter.*
- μη, as, γραμμὴ, *a line.*
- μος, as, δεσμὸς, *a chain.*
- μων, as, νοήμων, *intelligent.*

II. From the second person of the Preterite Passive in

- ια, as, δοκιμασία, *proof.*
- ις, as, ποίησις, *poetry.*
- Adjectives in σιος, as, θαυμάσιος, *wonderful;* and in σιμος, as, χρήσιμος, *useful.*

III. From the third person of the Preterite Passive are derived

1. Masculines in

- τηρ, as, χαρακτὴρ, *character.*
- της, as, ποιητὴς, *a poet.*
- τικος, as, κριτικὸς, *judicial.*
- τος, as, ἀκουστὸς, *audible.*
- τωρ, as, κοσμήτωρ, *a general.*
- τηριος, as, λυτήριος, *expiatory.*

2. Feminines in

- τις, as, πίστις, *faith.*
- τρα, as, ὀρχήστρα, *orchestra ;* that is, that part of the theatre in which the chorus danced.
- τρις, as, ὀρχηστρὶς, *a female dancer.*
- τυς, as, ὀρχηστὺς, *the art of dancing.*

3. Neuters in

τηριον, as, ποτήριον, *a cup.*
τρον, as, δίδακτρον, *payment for instruction.*
Adjectives of position in έος, έα, έον· as, οἰστέος, οἰστέα, οἰστέον, *to be borne.*

4. From the Preterite Middle in

ευς, as, τομεὺς, *a cutter.*
η, as, ἐπιστολὴ, *an epistle.*
ιον, as, λόγιον, *an oracle.*
ος, as, λόγος, *a discourse.*

Some few are formed from the Present tense, as, λευκὸς, *white*, from λεύσσω, *I see ;* and from the Second Aorist, as, φυγὴ, *flight*, from ἔφυγον.

Some are derived from the Preterite Active, as διδαχὴ, *instruction ;* ταραχὴ, *commotion ;* ἁφὴ, *touch ;* and from the First Aorist, as, δόξα, *opinion ;* θήκη, *a sheath.*

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

'ΑΝΗ'ΚΕΙ, and προσήκει, *it is fit ;* ἀνῆκε, and προσῆκε, *it was fit.*

'Αρέσκει, *it pleases ;* ἤρεσκε, *it did please ;* ἀρέσει, *it will please ;* ἤρεσε, *it pleased.*

Δεῖ, *it behoves ;* ἔδει, *it did behove ;* δεήσει, *it will behove ;* ἐδέησε, *it behoved ;* Infin. δεῖν, *to behove.* Particip. δέον, *that which behoves.*

Δοκεῖ, *it seems ;* ἐδόκει, *it did seem ;* δόξει, *it will seem ;* ἔδοξε, *it seemed.*

Μέλει, *it is a care;* ἔμελε, *it was a care;* μελήσει, *it will be a care;* ἐμέλησε, *it was a care.* Particip. μέλον, *it being a care.*

Χρὴ, *it behoves;* ἔχρην, and χρῆν, *it did behove;* χρήσει, *it will behove;* χρείη, *it may behove;* χρῆναι, *to behove.*

The Compound ἀπόχρη, *it suffices;* ἀπέχρη, *it did suffice;* ἀποχρήσει, *it will suffice;* ἀπέχρησε, *it sufficed;* Infin. ἀποχρῆν, *to suffice.* Particip. αποχρων, *sufficing.*

The following are Passive Impersonals, ἐνδέχεται, *it is possible;* εἵμαρται or εἵμαρται, and πέπρωται, *it is fated.*

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those which are only conjugated in the usual way as far as the Imperfect; and if they have any tenses besides, they borrow them from other verbs, the Present of which is not in use.

Such are gravitone verbs in βω, of which the penultimate either ends in ε only, or has in it an immutable vowel; as σέβω, στίλβω, ῥέμβω, φέρβω.

Gravitones in άνω, as λαμβάνω, μανθάνω.

Those which end in σκω, preceded by any vowel, as, γινώσκω.

Those which end in άθω, as κιάθω· in έθω, as τελέθω· in ύθω, as, μινύθω· in θω, combined with a consonant, as, ἄχθω, ἔσθω.

Words of more than two syllables in είνω, as, φαείνω, ἀλεείνω, ἐρεείνω.

Also those which have two consonants before ω, one of which is a liquid, as δάκνω.

Those which end in ω pure, the diphthong ϖι preceding, as, ἀγυίω, ὀπυίω.

Those which end in δω, if ν or λ go before, as, σπένδω, μέλδω.

Those also which end in αίω, as, κεδαίω,—and in εἰω, derived from the Present tense, or Future; as, from τελέω, τελείω, ἐτέλειον, *I perfect*; γαμέω, *I marry*, γαμήσω, γαμησείω, *I desire to marry*; βρόω, *I eat*, βρώσω, βρωσείω, *I desire to eat*; ὄπτω, *I see*, ὄψω, ὀψείω, *I desire to see*; πολεμέω, *I wage war*, πολεμήσω, *I shall wage war*, πολεμησείω, *I wish to wage war*.

So also those which, from having been contracted, the Attics have made uncontracted; as, αὐλέω, αὐλῶ, αὔλω, ηὔλον· ἀλεξέω, ἀλεξῶ, ἀλέξω· ἐψέω, ἐψῶ, ἔψω· and these borrow the other tenses from the circumflexed verbs from which they arise, as, αὐλήσω, ἀλεξήσω, ἐψήσω.

In like manner those which on account of some consonant inserted have changed ε into ι· as, μένω, μίμνω, ἔμιμνον· τέκω, τίκτω· ἐνέπω, ἐνίσπω· γένομαι, γίγνομαι· but ἔπω, ἔσπω· ἔπομαι, ἔσπομαι, do not change ε· now and then, however, they lose it, as, σπέτε for ἔσπετε, σπέσθαι for ἔσπεσθαι, σπόμενος for ἐσπόμενος.

There are many also, which have only one tense; as, οἴσω, *I shall carry*, &c.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

Anomalous verbs are those which are not conjugated regularly, like the rest, but borrow from other verbs certain of their tenses.

A.

῾ΑΓΑΜΑΙ, *I wonder*, imperf. *ἠγάμην*. The rest of the tenses from *ἀγάζομαι*.

῾Αγνυμι, *I break*, fut. *ἄξω*, aor. 1. *ἔαξα*, [whence *κατέαξα*,] aor. 2. *ἔαγον*, aor. 2. pass. *ἐάγην*, perf. m. *ἔαγα*. These are all according to the Attic dialect.

῾Αγω, *I lead*, pret. Att. *ἀγήοχα*.

῾Ανδάνω and ῾Αδω, *I please*, fut. *ἀδήσω*, pret. *ἄδηκα*. pret. m. *ᾗδα*, and *ἔαδα* Att. *εἴαδα* Poët. and Æol.

Αἱρέω, *I take*, aor. 2. *εἷλον*, m. *εἱλόμην*, from *ἕλω*, out of use.

Αἰσθάνομαι, *I perceive*, fut. m. *αἰσθήσομαι*, aor. 2. *ᾐσθόμην*, pret. pass. *ᾔσθημαι*.

῾Αλίσκω, *I take*, fut. *ἁλώσω*, pret. *ἥλωκα*, and Att. *ἐάλωκα*, aor. 2. *ἥλων*, whence partic. *ἁλοὺς*, as if from *ἅλωμι*. So *ἀναλίσκω*, *I consume*.

Αμαρτάνω, *I err*, fut. *ἁμαρτήσω*, aor. 2. *ἥμαρτον*, poët. *ἤμβροτον*.

Αὐξάνω, and Αὔξω, *I increase*, fut. *αὐξήσω*, as if from *αὐξέω*, from which also are formed all the tenses derived from the future.

Β.

Βαίνω, *I go*, fut. m. *βήσομαι*, pret. *βέβηκα*, pret. m. *βέβαα*, aor. 2. *ἔβην*.

Βάλλω, *I throw*, fut. *βαλῶ*, *βαλήσω*, and *βλήσω*, pret. *βέβληκα*.

Βλαστάνω, *I bud*, fut. *βλαστήσω*, aor. 2. *ἔβλαστον*.

Βούλομαι, *I wish*, fut. *βουλήσομαι*, pret. pass. *βεβούλημαι*, aor. 1. *ἐβουλήθην*, pret. m. *βέβουλα*.

Βρώσκω, *βιβρώθω*, and *βιβρώσκω*, *I eat*, fut. *βρώσω*, aor. 1. *ἔβρωσα*, pret. *βέβρωκα*, aor. 2. *ἔβρων*.

Γ.

Γαμέω, *I marry*, aor. 1. *ἐγάμησα* and *ἔγημα*, aor. 1. m. *ἐγημάμην*.

Γηράσκω, *I grow old*, fut. *γηράσω*, part. aor. 1. *γηράς*.

Γίνομαι, *I am*, *I become*, *I am born*, fut. *γενήσομαι*, pret. p. *γεγένημαι*, pret. m. *γέγονα*, *γέγαα*, aor. 2. m. *ἐγενόμην*, aor. 1. m. *ἐγεινάμην*, *I begot*, or *I brought forth*.

Γινώσκω, *I know*, fut. m. *γνώσομαι*, aor. 1. *ἔγνωσα*, pret. *ἔγνωκα*, aor. 2. *ἔγνων*.

Δ.

Δαίω, *I learn*, fut. m. *δαήσομαι*, pret. *δεδάηκα*, pret. m. *δέδαα*.

Δάκνω, *I bite*, fut. m. *δήξομαι*, aor. 2. *ἔδακον*, aor. 1. p. *ἐδήχθην*.

Δαρθάνω, *I sleep*, fut. m. *δαρθήσομαι*, aor. 2. *ἔδαρθον*, *ἔδραθον* Poët.

Δείδω, *I fear*, fut. m. δείσομαι, pret. δέδοικα, δείδοικα, and δέδοια, Ion. δέδια and δείδια.

Δέω, *I am wanting*, or *I want*, pret. δεδέηκα, aor. 1. ἐδέησα and ἐδεύησα, fut. m. δεύσομαι, aor. 1. p. ἐδεήθην.

Διδάσκω, *I teach*, fut. διδάξω and διδασκήσω, aor. 1. ἐδίδαξα.

Διδράσκω, *I fly*, aor. 2. ἔδρην.

Δοκέω, *I think*, *I seem*, fut. δόξω and δοκήσω, aor. 1. ἔδοξα, and ἐδόκησα.

Δύναμαι, *I am able*, fut. δυνήσομαι, imperf. ἐδυνάμην, aor. 1. pass. ἐδυνάσθην and ἐδυνήθην, aor. 1. m. ἐδυνησάμην.

E.

Ἔδω, Ἔσθω, or Ἐσθίω, *I eat*, pret. ἦκα, ἔδηκα, and Att. ἐδήδοκα, pret. p. ἐδήδομαι and ἐδήδεσμαι, pret. m. ἦδα and ἔδηδα.

Ἐθέλω, or Θέλω, *I wish*, fut. ἐθελήσω and θελήσω.

Εἴδω, *I see*, f. m. εἴσομαι, aor. 2. εἶδον and ἴδον, p. m. οἶδα.

Ἐλαύνω, *I drive away*, fut. ἐλάσω, as if from ἐλάω, whence also all the tenses derived from the future; pret. p. ἤλαμαι and ἤλασμαι, whence also the two aor. 1. ἠλάθην and ἠλάσθην.

Ἔλπομαι, *I hope*, pret. m. ἔολπα, pluperf. m. ἐόλπειν and ἐώλπειν.

Ἔρχομαι, *I come*, fut. ἐλεύσομαι, aor. 2. ἦλυθον, Sync. ἦλθον, pret. m. ἤλυθα.

Εὑρίσκω, *I find*, fut. εὑρήσω, aor. 2. εὗρον, pret. p. εὕρημαι, aor. 1. p. εὑρέθην and εὑρήθην, aor. 1. m. εὑρησάμην and εὑράμην, aor. 2. m. εὑρόμην.

Ἔχω, *I have*, fut. ἕξω, σχέσω, and σχήσω, pret. ἔσχηκα, aor. 2. ἔσχον, pret. p. ἔσχημαι, aor. 1. p. ἐσχέθην, aor. 2. m. ἐσχόμην.

Θ.

Θιγγάνω, *I touch*, fut. θίξω, aor. 2. ἔθιγον.

Θνήσκω, *I die*, pret. τέθνηκα, τέθνεικα and τέθνεια, pret. m. τέθναα, aor. 2. ἔθανον.

I.

Ἰκνέομαι, *I come*, fut. ἵξομαι, aor. 2. ἱκόμην, pret. p. ἶγμαι.

Ἵπταμαι, *I fly*, fut. πτήσομαι, aor. 2. ἐπτάμην and ἐπτόμην.

K.

Καίω, *I burn*, fut. κήσω and καύσω, aor. 1. ἔκηα and ἔκαυσα.

Κλαίω, *I weep*, fut. κλαύσω, pret. κέκλαυκα.

Κραίνω and Κραιαίνω, *I perform*, aor. 1. ἐκρήηνα, pret. p. κεκράαμαι, aor. 1. p. ἐκραάνθην.

Λ.

Λαγχάνω, *I obtain by lot*, aor. 2. ἔλαχον, pret. m. λέλογχα.

Λαμβάνω, *I take*, fut. m. λήψομαι, aor. 2. ἔλαβον.

M.

Μανθάνω, *I learn*, fut. m. μαθήσομαι, aor. 2. ἔμαθον.

Μάχομαι, *I fight*, fut. μαχέσομαι and μαχήσομαι, pret. p. μεμάχημαι, fut. 2. μαχοῦμαι.

Μέλλω, *I am about to be*, fut. μελλήσω.

Μέλω, Μέλομαι, *I take care*, fut. *μελήσομαι*, pret. m. *μέμηλα*.

Μιμνήσκω, *I remind*, fut. *μνήσω*.

N.

Ναίω, *I inhabit*, fut. m. *νάσσομαι*, aor. 1. *ἔνασσα*, *I made to inhabit*, aor. 1. p. *ἐνάσθην*.

O.

Ὄζω, *I smell*, f. *ὄσω*, *ὀζέσω* and *ὀζήσω*, aor. 1. *ὤζεσα* and *ὤζησα*, pret. *ὤζηκα*, pret. m. *ὦδα*, Att. *ὄδωδα*, and Poet. *ὤδοδα*.

Οἴομαι and Οἶμαι, *I suppose*, imperf. *ᾠόμην* and *ᾤμην*, fut. *οἰήσομαι*, pret. p. *ᾤμαι*, aor. 1. p. *ᾠήθην*.

Οἴχομαι, *I go*, fut. *οἰχήσομαι*, pret. p. *ᾤχημαι*.

Ὀλισθαίνω, *I fall*, fut. *ὀλισθήσω*, aor. 2. *ὤλισθον*.

Ὀφείλω and Ὄφλω, *I owe*, fut. *ὀφελήσω* and *ὀφλήσω*, aor. 2. *ὤφελον*, which is used as an adverb, either alone, or with the particles, *αἰ*, *αἴθε*, *εἰ*, *εἴθε*, and *ὡς*, like *ὄφελον*.

Π.

Πάσχω, *I suffer*, fut. m. *πείσομαι*, pret. *πέπονθα*, aor. 2. *ἔπαθον*.

Πεταννύω and Πετάννυμι, *I expand*, fut. *πετάσω*, pret. *πεπέτακα* and *πέπτακα*.

Πίνω, *I drink*, fut. *πώσω*, pret. *πέπωκα*, aor. 2. *ἔπιον*, imper. *πῶθι*, pret. p. *πέπομαι* and *πέπωμαι*, aor. 1. *ἐπόθην*.

Πιπράσκω, *I sell*, fut. *πράσω*, pret. p. *πέπραμαι*, aor. 1. *ἐπράθην*.

Πίπτω, *I fall*, fut. πτώσω, pret. πέπτωκα, aor. 1. ἔπεσα, aor. 2. ἔπεσον, fut. 1. or 2. m. πεσοῦμαι.

Πυνθάνομαι, *I enquire*, *I hear*, fut. πεύσομαι, aor. 2. ἐπυθόμην, pret. p. πέπυσμαι.

P.

῾Ρέζω, *I make*, fut. ῥέξω and ἔρξω, aor. 1. ἔῤῥεξα, [Poet. ἔρεξα,] pret. m. ἔοργα for ἔῤῥογα.

῾Ρέω, *I flow*, fut. ῥεύσω and ῥυήσω, pret. ἐῤῥύηκα, aor. 2. p. ἐῤῥύην.

῾Ρήσσω, *I break*, pret. m. ἔῤῥωγα.

῾Ρωννύω and ῾Ρώννυμι, *I strengthen*, fut. ῥώσω.

Σ.

Σβεννύω and Σβέννυμι, *I extinguish*, fut. σβέσω, and m. σβήσομαι, pret. ἔσβεκα and ἔσβηκα, aor. 1. ἔσβεσα, aor. 2. ἔσβην.

Σπένδω, *I make a libation*, fut. σπείσω.

Στορεννύω, Στορέννυμι, *I strew*, fut. στορέσω.—Στρωννύω, fut. στρώσω.

T.

Τίκτω, *I bring forth*, fut. τέξω, aor. 2. ἔτεκον.

Τιτράω and Τιτραίνω, *I perforate*, fut. τρήσω.

Τρέχω, *I run*, pret. δεδράμηκα, aor. 2. ἔδραμον.

Τυγχάνω, *I am*, *I obtain*, fut. τυχήσω, aor. 2. ἔτυχον, fut. m. τεύξομαι.

Υ.

Ὑπισχνέομαι, *I promise*, fut. ὑποσχήσομαι, aor. 2. ὑπεσχόμην, pret. p. ὑπέσχημαι, aor. 1. p. ὑπεσχέθην.

Φ.

Φέρω, *I carry*, fut. οἴσω, aor. 1. ἤνεγκα and ἤνεικα, aor. 2. ἤνεγκον, pret. m. ἤνοχα, Att. ἐνήνοχα.

Φθάνω, *I prevent*, fut. φθάσω, aor. 2. ἔφθην.

Φύω, *I beget*, *I am born*, aor. 2. ἔφυν.

Χ.

Χάζω and Χάζομαι, *I retire*, aor. 2. κέκαδον·—*I take*, ἔχαδον, pret. m. κέχανδα.

Χαίρω, *I rejoice*, fut. χαιρήσω, pret. p. κεχάρημαι.

Ω.

Ὤθέω, *I thrust*, fut. ὤσω, aor. 1. ὦσα and ὤθησα, pret. p. ὦσμαι.

ADVERB.

An Adverb is either primary, as, *νῦν, now, τότε, then;* or derived, ending in στὶ, as, Ἑλληνιστὶ, *in the Greek language,* Ῥωμαϊστὶ, *in the Latin language;* also ending in δὸν, as κυνηδὸν, *like a dog;* in ην, as, κρύβδην, *secretly;* in εἰ, as, παυσυδεὶ, *with all vigour, strenuously;* and in ὰξ, as, ὀδὰξ, *with the teeth.*

From the genitive plural of the noun adjective is derived the Adverb in ως· as from τῶν ἀληθῶν, ἀληθῶς, *truly;* from τῶν ὀξέων, ὀξέως, *sharply.*

Moreover δε, σε, ζε, added to the end of words, give the sense of motion *to* a place; θεν, and θε, *from* a place; θι, σι, χοῦ, χῆ, *in* a place; as, οὐρανόνδε, *to Heaven;* ἐκεῖσε, *thither;* ἔραζε, *to the ground;* οὐρανόθε, *from Heaven;* πάντοθι, πανταχοῦ, πανταχῆ, *everywhere, anywhere.*

Ἀρι, ἐρι, ἀγα, βρι, δα, ζα, βου, λα, λι, when prefixed to other words, increase their signification; as, δῆλος, *manifest,* ἀρίδηλος, or ἐρίδηλος, *very manifest;* νη[1] and νε in composition have a negative or privative sense; as, νήπιος, *an infant;* νέπους, *without feet.*

Εὐ[2] in composition gives the sense of excellence or praise; as, εὐειδὴς, *beautiful;* εὔοσμος, *sweet-smelling;* or, of ease; as, εὐκίνητος, *easily moved;* or, of happiness; as, εὔγαμος, *happy in marriage.*

Δὺς in composition is the opposite to all these significations; as, δυσειδὴς, *deformed;* δύσοσμος, *ill-smelling;* δυσκίνητος, *difficult to be moved;* δύσγαμος, *unhappy in marriage.*

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[1] Sometimes also, but very rarely, they increase the sense; as, νήδυμος, *very sweet;* νήχυτος, *widely flowing.*

[2] Sometimes also it diminishes the sense of the Compound; as, εὔωρος, *negligent;* εὐτελὴς, *cheap.*

Ἄλφα in composition gives the sense of privation, union, and increase; as, χάρις, *thanks*, ἄχαρις, *ungrateful*; πάντες, *all*, ἅπαντες, *all together*; ξύλον, *wood*, ἄξυλος, *full of timber*.

Adjectives in the neuter gender are often used as adverbs.

Interjections seem to be reckoned amongst adverbs.

CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions are adversative, as, καίπερ, εἰ καὶ, κᾆν, κἄν εἰ, *although*.

Causal; as, γὰρ, καὶ γὰρ, ἢ γὰρ, γάρτοι, γάρπου, γὰρ δήπου, *for*; οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ, *for not*; ὅτι, διὸ, διότι, καθότι, οὕνεκα (a poetic term), *because*; ἐπεὶ, *after that*; ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως, ὄφρα (a poetic word), ὥστε, *that*.

Copulative; καὶ and τε, *and*; ἠδὲ, and ἰδὲ (a poetic word), *and*; καὶ μέντοι, *and yet*; καὶ μὴν καὶ, *moreover*; καί τοι καὶ, *and what is more*; καὶ γὰρ αὖ, *again too*.

Connexive, or conditional; εἰ with its compounds, ἐὰν, ἂν, ἢν, *if*; περ, εἰδὴ, εἰδήπερ, *since*; ἐπείπερ, ἐπειδὴ, ἐπειδήπερ, ἐπειοῦν, ἐπειὴ, *if, since, when*; εἰ δ' ἄρα, *but if*.

Distinctive; μὲν, *indeed*; δὲ, *but*; γε, ἀτὰρ, ἀλλὰ, *at least, but*; μέντοι, *but truly*; μέντοι που, μέντοι γε, *yet certainly*; δέγε, δέπου, δέτοι, *but*; δὲ, δὴ, *but now*.

Disjunctive; ἤ, ἤτοι, ἤπου, *or, either, or whether.*

Dubitative; ἆρα, *whether?* μῶν, *whether in any respect?*

Rational, or illative; οὖν, ἄρα, οὐκοῦν, τοιδὴ, τοίγαρτοι, τοιγαροῦν, τοίννυν, καὶ, δὴ, τοὔνεκα (a poetic expression), *wherefore, therefore, on that account, for this reason;* οὔκουν,[1] *therefore not.*

Responsive; ὅμως, δήπου, γεδήπου, ἔμπης, *yet;* ἀλλὰ γὰρ, ἀλλὰ δὴ, ἀλλὰ μὴν, ἀλλ' οὖν, *but, but yet, however, but then;*[2] καίτοι, καίτοιγε, *however, but, although.*

Potential; ἂν, κε or κεν.

Expletive; which, however redundant they may appear, have yet each of them their own force and sense, though it may be often difficult to determine it; as, ῥα, κεν, νυ, που, τοι, περ, πω, &c.

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[1] In οὐκοῦν, *therefore,* the οὖν prevails; in οὔκουν, *therefore not,* the οὐ prevails, and consequently takes the accent. *Hoogeveen.*

[2] Ἀλλά γε οὖν, *but certainly at least;* ἀλλὰ δὴ καὶ, *moreover also.*

SYNTAX.

I. Verb.

A Verb agrees with the nominative case in number and person: as,

Πολλάκι τοι καὶ μωρὸς ἀνὴρ κατακαίριον εἶπε·
Even a foolish man has often spoken to the purpose.

Exceptions.

Neuter nouns in the plural number are generally joined to a verb singular: as,

Τῷ ἀργυρίῳ ὑποτάσσεται πάντα·
All things are subservient to money.

Sometimes also masculine and feminine nouns: as,

Οὐκ ἔστιν, οἵτινες ἀπέχονται·
There are none who abstain.

And also feminines; as,

[1] Ἄχεῖται ὀμφαὶ μελέων·
The notes of melody resound.

Every dual noun is necessarily plural; and therefore a nominative dual may be joined to a verb plural: as,

Ἄμφω ἔλεγον·
Both said.

But on the contrary, every plural is not dual.

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[1] See *Ruhnken's* Notes to *Homer:* Hymn to Ceres, v. 499.

II. The Adjective.

The Adjective agrees with the Substantive in case, gender, and number: as,

Χρηστὸς ἀνήρ ἐστι κοινὸν ἀγαθόν·
A good man is a general blessing.

A Substantive, however, in the dual number may be joined to an adjective in the plural: as,

Φίλας περὶ χεῖρε βάλωμεν·
We may throw our beloved hands around him.

Observations.

Adjectives compounded, or derived from other words, and ending in ος, are generally considered to be of the common gender: as,

Ἐφάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἠώς·
The rosy-fingered Aurora appeared.

And some others, not compounded: as,

Παντοίων στομάτων λάλον εἰκόνα·
A loquacious image of all sorts of voices.

Adjectives often change their substantive into a genitive: as, instead of φαῦλοι ἄνθρωποι, φαῦλοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων· *wicked men.*

Μάγος τέχνη· *magic art:*
Τὴν Ἑλλάδα φωνὴν ἐξέμαθον·
I learnt the Greek language.

---

[1] So ὕβρις ἀνὴρ, for ὑβριστικὸς, *insolent.*

III. Relative.

The Relative agrees with the Antecedent in gender, number, and person: as,

Χάριν οἶδα τῆς τιμῆς, ἣ μὲ τιμᾶτε·
I return you thanks for the honour which you show me.

The relative and antecedent are put by the Attics in the same case: as,

Χρῶμαι βιβλίοις, οἷς ἔχω·
I use the books which I have.

The antecedent also is put by the Attics in the same case, and in the same member of the sentence, as the relative: as,

Οὗτός ἐστιν, ὃν λέγεις ἄνθρωπον·
This is the man, of whom you speak.

Μετὰ δ' ἔσσεται, ἣν τότ' ἀπηύρων Κούρην Βρισῆος·
And amongst them shall be Briseïs, whom I then took away.

The Construction of the Substantive.

The genitive case is often used by the figure eclipsis in proper names: as,

Νηλεύς, ὁ Κόδρου (υἱὸς understood).
Neleus, the son of Codrus.
Εἰς ᾅδου, *to the shades below* (οἶκον understood).

And also where the word ἕνεκα seems to be understood: as,

Μακάριος τῆς πίστεως·
Blessed on account of his faith.

A genitive, put by itself, sometimes expresses detestation: as,

Τῆς ἀναιδείας·
O the impudence!

And sometimes also praise: as,

Χρηστοῦ κ' οἰκτίρμονος ἀνδρός·
O good and merciful man!

Adjectives.

Adjectives in the neuter gender are often used for adverbs: as,

'Οξὺ, *quickly.*
Καλὰ, *beautifully.*
Τὰ πρῶτα, *at first.*
Τὰ ἀρχαῖα, *formerly.*
Μέτρια, *moderately.*
'Αλυπώτατα, *most joyfully.*

Sometimes also adjectives in the masculine: as,

'Ιθὺς, *straight on;* εὐθὺς, *immediately.*

And feminines: as, ἰδίᾳ, *privately;* δημοσίᾳ, *publicly.*

1. *The Genitive Case after the Adjective.*

Adjectives which signify *desire, knowledge, ignorance, plenty, want, dignity, difference, condemnation,* &c., take a genitive case after them: as,

Δύσερως τῆς δόξης·
Unhappily fond of glory.
"Απειρος τῶν πράξεων·
Unskilled in affairs.

Rules.

Nouns partitive and indefinite interrogatives and

numerals, also nouns of the comparative and superlative degree, take a genitive case: as,

Ἕκαστον τῶν ζώων·
Each of the animals.

Adjectives of the comparative degree, when they may be resolved by *quàm*, take a genitive after them: as,

Τῆς πολυπραγμοσύνης οὐδὲν κενεώτερον ἄλλο·
Nothing is vainer than curiosity.

Nouns also, which have the nature of superlatives, and nouns compounded of *a* privative, are generally followed by a genitive case: as,

Ἔξοχος πάντων, *chief of all.*
Δῖα Θεάων, *Goddess of Goddesses.*
Ἀθέατος τῆς ἀληθείας, *he who does not see the truth.*
Ἄχαλκος ἀσπίδων, *without brazen shields.*

2. *The Dative Case after Adjectives.*

Adjectives, by which advantage or disadvantage, likeness or unlikeness, contrariety, &c. are signified, govern a dative case: as,

Φίλος σοὶ, *friendly to you.*
Ἐναντίος τῷ νόμῳ, *contrary to the law.*

To this rule are referred adjectives compounded of σὺν and ὁμοῦ: as,

Σύντροφος, *sharing the same table.*
Ὁμόγλωσσος, *speaking the same language.*

Some adjectives, signifying likeness, take also a genitive case:

Ὅμοιος ἀνθρώπου, *like a man.*

3. *The Accusative Case after Adjectives.*

Adjectives, if the word κατὰ is understood, take the accusative case after them: as,

Ηατρίδα Ῥωμαῖος, *by birth a Roman.*
Οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων αὐτὸς ἅπαντα σοφός·
No man is wise in all things.

Some nouns are put in the accusative, κατὰ being understood, and are taken as adverbs or prepositions: as,

Τέλος, *finally;*
Χάριν, *for the sake of;*
Ἀρχὴν, *in the first place,* or *altogether;*
Δίκην, *like.*

Pronoun Possessive.

A possessive pronoun is sometimes used instead of the primitive: as,

Εἰς ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν· *in memory of me.*
Σὸς πόθος· *regret of thee.*

The genitive case of the adjective or participle following, often agrees with the genitive of the pronoun understood in the possessive: as,

Τύχας ἐμὰς τλήμονος· *the misfortunes of me wretched.*

The Construction of Active Verbs.

The Nominative after the Verb.

Verbs substantive, as, τυγχάνω, εἰμὶ, ὑπάρχω, γίγνομαι, and the poetic words, πέλω, πέλομαι, τελέθω, κύρω, (*I am;*) also passive verbs expressive of being called, and verbs denoting behaviour, require the same case after them as before them: as,

Ὁ πλοῦτός ἐστι παρακάλυμμα τῶν κακῶν·
Wealth is the cloak of evil.

A nominative also is put after other verbs: as,

Σύνοιδα σοφὸς ὤν·
I am conscious that I am wise.

First Observation.

After the verb τυγχάνω the participle ὢν is elegantly placed, together with another nominative: as,

Σωκράτης τυγχάνει ὢν σοφός· *Socrates is wise.*

But if a participle follows, ὢν is left out: as,

Σωκράτης τυγχάνει περιπατῶν· *Socrates is walking.*[1]

Second Observation.

The nominative case after the verb is changed into a genitive: as,

Κροῖσός ἐστι τῶν πλουσίων· i. e. πλούσιος·
Crœsus is rich.

The Genitive Case after the Verb.

Verbs which signify *to abstain, to accuse, to admire, to love, to covet, to attain, to despise, to desist, to differ, to need, to buy, to excel, to enjoy, to command, to fill, to begin, to spare, to partake, to deprive, to remember, to sell, to revere,* generally take an accusative case: as,

Τοῦ ζῆν ἀπὸ λύπης ἀρχόμεθα·
We begin life with sorrow.
Τί βαιὸν ἐντρέπῃ σῆς συμμάχου;[2]
Why do you so little respect your ally?

---

[1] To this rule belong the expressions, ἔχω θαυμάσας, *I have wondered at;* λανθάνω ποιήσας, *I have done secretly,* &c.

[2] Among the Greeks (;) was the sign of interrogation.

Verbs expressive of the senses take a genitive after them:[1] as,

Αἰσθάνομαι ψόφου·
I hear a noise.

Except those which relate to sight, which govern an accusative: as,

Ὁρᾷ φάος ἠελίοιο· *he sees the light of the sun.*

Verbs also which signify *to hear* sometimes govern an accusative:[2] as,

Ἀμείλικτον δ' ὄπ' ἄκουσαν·
They heard no soothing voice.

The genitive used in an absolute sense is put after any verbs whatever: as,

Ἐμοῦ διδάσκοντος· *I being teacher:*

and, in the Attic dialect, the accusative is used in the same manner: as,

Ἐξον, πάρον, δέον, δόξαν.

Thus, δέον ποιεῖν· *it being right to do.*

The Dative after the Verb.

Verbs implying acquisition, also those which signify *to contend, to converse, to suit, to give, to reproach, to rejoice, to assist, to beseech, to reprove, to follow,* and *to use,* require a dative: as,

Ἑπομαι τοῖς παλαιοῖς· *I follow the ancients.*

Any verb also admits a dative, signifying the cause, or instrument, or manner of an action: as,

Ἀργυρέαις λόγχαισι μάχου, καὶ πάντα κρατήσεις·
Fight with silver spears, and you will conquer every thing.

---

[1] But in the Attic dialect verbs expressive of the senses take an accusative after them: as, ἀκούσατε ψηφίσματα· *hear the decrees.*

[2] And sometimes, but very rarely, a dative: as,

————δύνασαι δὲ σὺ πάντοσ' ἀκούειν
Ἀνέρι κηδομένῳ· *and you may hear on all sides the afflicted man.*

The dative is frequently used, governed by σὺν understood: as,

Ηορευόμενος ἑπτακοσίοις ὁπλίταις·
Going forth with seven hundred heavy-armed men.

But especially before the pronoun αὐτός· as,

Τῆλ' αὐτῇ πήληκι κάρη βάλε·
He struck off the head with the helmet itself.

The Accusative after the Verb.

Active verbs, and those which have the sense of active verbs, are followed by an accusative: as,

Νεκρὸν ἰατρεύειν, καὶ γέροντα νουθετεῖν, τ' αὖτ' ἐστι·
To apply remedies to a dead man, and to instruct an old one, is the same thing.

Verbs which signify *to give, to take away, to advise, to ask, to teach, to do and speak well or ill,* take a double accusative: as,

Βούλει σὲ γεύσω πρῶτον ἄκρατον μέθυ;
Do you wish that I should first give you to taste unmixed wine?

Ἠποστέρει με τὰ χρήματα· *he took away from me my property.*

Ἔπεισα ταῦτα τὴν Βουλήν· *I persuaded the Senate of these things.*

Μέλλετε δ' αἰτεῖν τοὺς Θεοὺς τἀγαθά·
Ye are going to ask blessings of the Gods.

Ἅπαντά σε διδάξομαι· *I will teach you all things.*

Τὸν βασιλέα δρᾷν τοῦτο· *to do this to the king.*

Εἰπεῖν σε κακά· *to speak evil concerning thee.*[1]

The following words admit a variety of construction: as,

Ἐπιλείπει μοι, καί με, τόδε· *this is wanting to me.*

---

[1] But before an accusative expressing a thing, and not a person, κατὰ is understood.

Ἄρχει τῆς πόλεως, καὶ τῇ πόλει· *he rules the city.*
Λοιδορῶ σοι, καί σε· *I reproach you.*
Προσκυνῶ τῷ Θεῷ, καὶ τὸν Θεόν· *I worship God.*

With many others of the same kind.

Any verb admits an accusative of the noun which has the same signification: as,

Χαίρω χαράν· *I rejoice with joy.*
Λέγω λόγον· *I hold a discourse.*
Γάμους γαμῶ· *I enter on matrimony.*

And many of the same kind.

The Construction of Passive Verbs.

Passive verbs require a genitive with the prepositions ὑπὸ, ἀπὸ, παρὰ, and πρός· as,

Ὁ νοῦς ὑπὸ οἴνου διαφθείρεται·
The intellect is destroyed by wine.

Or without a preposition: as,

Τῶν φίλων νικώμενος·
Overcome by friends.

And this genitive is sometimes changed into a dative: as,

Πεποίηταί μοι· *it was done by me.*

The Poets often separate the prepositions by the figure tmesis: as,

Κατὰ γαῖα κάλυψε, for γαῖα κατεκάλυψε· *the earth entirely covered.*

Rules.

Passive verbs are joined to an accusative by Synecdoche: as,

Πλήττομαι τὴν κεφαλήν· *I am struck on the head.*

An accusative may anywhere be used, either after verbs, or nouns, if you suppose κατὰ to be understood.

Many active verbs have both a passive signification, and a passive construction: as,

Ἀπαλλάττω ὑπό σου· *I am liberated by you:*

Thus, Τελῶ, *I am assessed;*
Ἀναλαμβάνω, *I am refreshed;*
Ἀναγνάμπτω, *I am turned back;*
Ῥίπτω, *I am tossed;*
Συνάπτω, *I am joined together;*
Ἀσκῶ, *I am exercised;*
Κρύπτω, *I am concealed.*

On the contrary, certain passive verbs have an active sense, especially in the preter-perfect tense: as,

Δέδεγμαι, *I have received;* εἴργασμαι, *I have performed;* πεποίημαι, *I have made;* πέφυγμαι, *I have fled.*

A preposition, with its accent thrown back, is often put for a compound verb: as,

Ἔνι for ἔνεστι· ἄνα for ἀνάστα.

Impersonal Verbs.

Impersonal verbs require,

I. A Dative of the person,[1] with a genitive of the thing,[2] δεῖ, δεῖται (*it is necessary*), ἐνδεῖ, προσδεῖ, διαφέρει, μέλει, μεταμέλει, μέτεστι· as,

Δεῖ σοι φίλων· *you have need of friends.*

II. A Dative of the person, ἀπόχρη, διαφέρει, δοκεῖ, ἐνδέχεται, ἔξεστι, καθήκει, προσήκει, μέλει, μεταμέλει, πρέπει, συμβαίνει· an infinitive often following: as,

Δοκεῖ μοι δρᾷν ταῦτα· *it seems good to me to do these things.*

III. An accusative of the person followed by an infinitive,[3] δεῖ (*it behoves*), ἐνδέχεται, ἔξεστι, πρέπει, προσήκει, χρὴ (*it behoves*), as,

Χρή σε ποιεῖν· *it behoves you to do.*

Gerunds and Supines.

Instead of Gerunds and Supines, the Greeks use the infinitive either with an article, or without an article: as,

Λέγειν ἀγαθός· *skilled in speaking:*
Καιρὸς τοῦ βοηθεῖν· *the opportunity for giving assistance.*

---

[1] But some of these govern sometimes an accusative of the person; as, μακροῦ λόγου σε δεῖ· *you have need of a long discourse:* this same construction is used with χρὴ by the Poets; as, χρή σε αἰδοῦς· *you have need of shame.* Some take an accusative of the thing; as, μεταμέλει μοι τὰς ἁμαρτίας· *I repent of my sins.* But before a genitive of the thing, περὶ or ὑπὲρ is understood; before an accusative, κατά.

[2] Although only a genitive of the thing be expressed, yet a dative of the person is understood.

[3] The impersonal verb, however, seems here to be put absolutely, and the infinitive to depend upon the accusative, by the usual ellipsis of the conjunction.

Ἐν τῷ σπουδάζειν· *in endeavouring:*
Πρὸς τὸ παρακαλεῖν· *to exhort:*
Ποιεῖν αἰσχρόν· *shameful to be done.*

The Infinitive seems very often to be put instead of the imperative, by an omission of a verb: as,

Αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν, καὶ ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων·
Always distinguish yourself, and be pre-eminent above others. Χρὴ, *it behoves*, or ὅρα, *take care*, is here understood.

A nominative case is elegantly joined to an infinitive mood: as,

Πείσω εἶναι δεσπότης· *I will convince you that I am master.*
Ἔλεγον, πρὸς τὸ φαίνεσθαι ἀγαθοί· *they spoke, that they might appear brave.*

When necessity is signified, the Greeks use verbal adjectives, which govern a dative when the sense of the verbal is passive, and an accusative, when it is active: as,

Ἰτέον μοι· *I must go.*
Οὐ σθένει νικητέον γυναῖκας· *one must not overcome women by force.*

Or another case depending on the verbs from which they are derived: as,

Μνημονευτέον Θεοῦ· *we must think of God.*

These Adjectives are used either in the singular, or plural number: as,

Νέοις ζηλωτέον[1] (or by the Attics ζηλωτέα) τοὺς γέροντας·
Young men ought to imitate the old.

Sometimes the dative itself is changed into another accusative: as,

Μετάστασιν δεικτέον εἰσφέροντας, ἐξιόντας·
We must show a change both in paying tribute, and in going forth (to battle).

---

[1] So in Latin, *Æternas quoniam pœnas in morte timendum.* Lucan.

Verbal substantives also govern the cases of their own verbs: as,

Τῶν σῶν Ἡρακλεῖ δωρημάτων·
On account of your gifts to Hercules.
Ἐγκλήματα τῷ Θεῷ·
Accusations against God.

Participles.

Participles govern the cases of their verbs: as,
Ὀλιγωρῶν τῆς παιδείας· *despising instruction.*

Participles are used instead of nouns: as,
Τόξων ευ εἰδὼς, for εἰδήμων· *skilled in the use of the bow.*

Sometimes participles are used instead of the infinitive mood, but this generally occurs in verbs which signify to continue or to cease; as,

Ἀγαπῶν με διατέλει· *continue to love me.*
Οὐ παύσομαι γράφων· *I will not cease writing.*
Μέμνημαι ἰδών· *I remember to have seen.*

Of the Prepositive Article.

The prepositive article is used,

I. In explaining: as,
Ὁ Κύριος ΙΗΣΟΥ͂Σ· *the Lord Jesus.*

II. In pointing out clearly: as,
Ὁ ποιητής· that is, *the chief poet,* or *Homer.*

If the article is put before an infinitive mood, it is used for a noun in every case: as

Τὸ φρονεῖν, *wisdom:*
Τοῦ φρονεῖν, *of wisdom.*
Ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν, *in wisdom.*

The adverb also with the article is considered as an adjective, some word being understood: as,

Τὰ ἔξω, *things external:*
Οἱ πέλας, *those who are near:*
Τῷ πλησίον, *to one who is near.*

That is, τὰ πράγματα ὄντα ἔξω· οἱ ἄνθρωποι ὄντες πέλας· τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ὄντι πλησίον.

The article, with περὶ, ἀμφὶ, μετὰ, κατὰ, and the like, or with a proper name, gives the same sense as the proper name itself, or it expresses the attendants on any person: as,

Οἱ περὶ ἱερά· *the priests.*
Οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα· *Plato*, or *the Platonics.*
Οἱ μετ' Ἀχίλλεως· *the companions of Achilles.*
Οἱ κατ' ἀγοράν· *pleaders.*

In this case certain participles seem to be understood: as,

Οἱ περὶ ἱερὰ (σπουδάζοντες)·
Those who are occupied in the sacred rites; that is, *the priests.*

The prepositive article is put for the relative: as,

Τὸ ῥᾷστον ἁπάντων, for ὃ ῥᾷστον· *which is most easy to be done.*

And the contrary: as,

Ἦ δ' ὅς· *but he said.*

The article with a substantive in the genitive case signifies possession: as,

Τὰ μητρός· *the property of a mother;* χρήματα understood.
Τὰ Πλάτωνος· *the works of Plato;* ἔργα understood.

The article with an adjective is put for a substantive: as,

Τὸ τραχὺ, for τραχύτης, *roughness.*

Sometimes an adjective, even without an article, is used in the same manner: as,

Φιλότιμον, for φιλοτιμία, *ambition.*

So τὸ σὸν, for σὺ, *thou;*
Ὑμέτερον, for ὑμεῖς, *ye;*
Τὸ Θεῖον, for Θεὸς, *God.*

The article with the conjunctions μὲν and δὲ, is used in making distinctions: as,

Οἱ μὲν καλοὶ, οἱ δὲ κακοί·
Some good, and others bad.

It is also used as an adverb: as,

Τῇ μὲν, τῇ δὲ, *partly;* μοίρᾳ, or some such word, understood.

The article in the neuter gender is put before any words whatever, to show that that very word is meant: as,

Τὸ ἄνθρωπος· that is, the word ἄνθρωπος· τὸ γυνὴ, the word γυνή· ἔπος, *word*, understood.

Of Time.

Nouns which signify a portion of time, are generally used in the genitive, sometimes in the dative, and accusative: as,

Νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας· *night and day:*
Εἴκοσιν ὅλοις ἔτεσιν· *twenty whole years;*
Ὅλην ἡμέραν· *a whole day.*

Of Place.

In denoting places, the Greeks most frequently use the proper name of the place with a preposition: as,

Ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν· *from Athens:*
Εἰς Βριτανν́ιαν· *to Britain.*

Sometimes they use adverbs,

I. In θι and σι, to denote being in a place: as,

Οὐρανόθι, *in heaven:*
Ἀθήνῃσι, *in Athens.*

II. In χοῦ and χῆ· as,

Πανταχοῦ, *everywhere:*
Πανταχῆ, *anywhere.*

III. In δε, σε, and ζε, to denote motion towards a place: as,

Οἴκαδε, *towards home:*
Οὐρανόσε, *to Heaven:*
Ἀθήναζε, *to Athens.*

Δε also is added to the accusative both of substantives and adjectives: as,

Ὄνδε δόμονδε· *to his house:*

and to the genitive, by Eclipsis; as,

Ἀΐδοσδε κατῆλθον· *they went down to the regions below.*

IV. In θεν,[1] and θε, to denote motion from a place: as,

Οἴκοθεν, *from home:*
Εὐβοίηθε κατῄεις· *you were gone from Eubœa.*

Adverbs.

Adverbs expressive of *place*, *time*, *reckoning*, *separating*, *uniting*, *rank*, *cause*, *comparison*, and *indignation*, take a genitive after them.[2]

Ἅμα and ὁμοῦ take a dative.

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[1] But this termination belongs also to persons; as, πατρόθεν, *from a father.*

[2] Μεσφὰ, or μεσφὶ, takes a genitive and accusative: σχεδὸν, ἄγχι, ἐξῆς, πλησίον, a genitive and dative.

Μὰ and *νὴ*, adverbs used in swearing, take an accusative after them: as,

Μὰ Δία, *no, by Jupiter;*
Νὴ Δία, *yea, by Jupiter.*[1]

Ὦ is followed by all cases except the dative; and expresses either admiration or grief.

Ὦ circumflex is joined to a nominative and vocative; and implies invocation or exclamation.

Sometimes the genitive is put alone, and the adverb left out: as,

Τῆς τύχης, for ὦ τῆς τύχης,[2] *O fortune!*

Rules.

In Greek two or more negatives usually strengthen the negation.

Οὔτω is used before consonants, *οὔτως* and *οὔτωσιν* before vowels.

Particles expressive of wishing, as, *αἰ*, *αἴθε*, *εἰ*, *εἴθε*, and ὡς, are put before the imperfect ὤφειλον, or ὄφειλον, and the second aor. ὤφελον or ὄφελον, followed by an infinitive mood: as,

Ἥλυθες ἐκ πολέμου· ὡς ὤφελες αὐτόθ' ὀλέσθαι·
You are come from the war; would that you had there perished!

Ἕως, used in the sense of *as long as*, is followed by all the moods, except the imperative.

Ὅταν is followed by the subjunctive, ὁπόταν by the optative.

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[1] Ναὶ before μὰ destroys the negation: as, Ναὶ μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον, *by this sceptre I swear.*

[2] See p. 130.

Conjunctions.

The following conjunctions are joined to the subjunctive mood, ἐὰν, ἐπειδὰν, ἵνα, ὅφρα, ὅπως, ὅταν, ὁπόταν, κᾆν, and ἂν for *licet, although*.

Ὅπως, for πῶς, to the indicative.

Ὅτι, *that*, is followed by the indicative, and sometimes by the optative, and subjunctive: so also διότι and καθότι.

Ἐπεὶ and ἐπειδὴ are followed by the indicative and infinitive.

Ἐφ' ᾧ, *on which account*, is followed by the indicative and infinitive.

Ὡς and ὥστε are joined to the subjunctive and infinitive.

Εἰ is joined to the preterites, especially of the indicative mood, and sometimes to the subjunctive.

Αν may be put both before and after the verb: when it is used, in the first place, in the sense of possibility, it is joined to all the moods, except the imperative: when it is used, secondly, in an indefinite sense, it is joined to the subjunctive, and sometimes to the optative.

Αν is very often redundant, sometimes deficient.

Αν is never joined to the preter-perfect tense.

Prepositions.

There are eighteen prepositions: six monosyllables, twelve dissyllables.

The monosyllables are, εἰς, ἐκ, ἐν, πρὸ, πρὸς, σύν.

1. Εἰς, in the Attic dialect ἐς,

is joined to an Accusative only, and signifies

Towards; as, εἰς ἐμὲ εὔνοια· *benevolence towards me.*

into or *to;* as, ἀφίκετο ἐς τὴν Φρυγίαν· *he went into Phrygia;* εἰς εὐωχίαν ἔρχομαι· *I come to a feast.*

on account of; as, εἰς δικαιοσύνην ἐπαινεῖται· *he is praised on account of justice.*

against; as, τὰ ἐγκλήματα ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους· *charges against the Athenians.*

according to; as, εἰς ἡμετέραν δύναμιν· *according to our power.*

even to; as, δείκνυται καὶ ἐς ἐμὲ τὸ μνῆμα· *even to my age the tomb is shown.*

amongst; as, διαβεβλημένος εἰς τοὺς Μακεδόνας· *dishonoured amongst the Macedonians.*

within; as, εἰς ἕκτην ἡμέραν πραχθήσεται· *it will be done within the sixth day.*

But by Eclipsis it is joined to a Genitive; as, εἰς ᾅδου (οἶκον understood), *to the dwelling of Pluto.*

In composition it signifies *in* or *into;* as, εἰσάλλομαι, *I leap into;* εἰσβάλλω, *I throw into.*

2. Ἐκ, and before a vowel ἐξ,

is joined to a Genitive only, and signifies

from; as, τιμὴ ἐκ Διός ἐστι· *honour is from Jupiter.*

out of; as, ἐξ Ἀττικῆς ἰών· *going out of Attica.*

after; as, ἐξ ἀρίστου προῆγε τὸ στράτευμα· *after dinner he led forward the army.*

according to; as, ἐκ τῶν ἐνόντων· *according to their abilities.*

by; as, ἐκ τῆς οὐρᾶς λαμβάνεσθαι· *to take hold by the tail.*

In composition it increases the sense; as, ἐκθαῤῥέω, *I am very confident;* it also signifies the same as the Latin word *extra;* as, ἐξιστήμι, *I cast out.*

3. Ἐν, and by the Poets ἐνὶ,

is joined to a Dative only,[1] and signifies

in; as, ἐν οἴκῳ· *in the house.*

among; as, ἐνὶ προμάχοισι μάχεσθαι· *to fight among the first combatants.*

in presence of; as, ἐν τοσούτοις μάρτυσι· *in presence of so many witnesses.*

by or *through;* as, ἐν υἱῷ ἡμῖν ἐλάλησε· *he hath spoken to us by* or *through his son.*

against; as, ἐν ἐμοὶ θρασύς· *bold against me.*

into; as, ἐν χερσὶ πεσεῖν· *to fall into the hands.*

at; as, ἐῤῥιμμένος ἐν ποσί· *prostrate at the feet.*

But by Eclipsis it is joined to a Genitive; as, ἐν ᾅδου (οἴκῳ understood), *in the dwelling of Pluto.*

In composition it has the sense of *in;* as, ἔνειμι, *I am in;* ἐμβάλλω, *I cast in.*

4. Πρὸ,

is joined only to a Genitive, and signifies

before; as, πρὸ θυρῶν· *before the doors.*

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[1] Οἱ ἐν τῷ τέλει· *magistrates:* οἱ ἐν χρῷ φίλοι· *intimate friends.*

for; as, πρό τε παίδων, καὶ πρὸ γυναικῶν· *for children, and wives.*

in presence of; as, πρὸ τοῦ βασιλέως· *in presence of the king.*

in preference to; as, ἐπαινεῖν πρὸ δικαιοσύνης ἀδικίαν· *to praise injustice in preference to justice.*

In composition it has the sense of *before*; as, προέχω, *I go before*; προβάλλω, *I put before.*

5. Πρὸς,

is joined to a Genitive,[1] Dative, and Accusative;

When joined to a Genitive, it signifies

From; as, πρὸς Διός εἰσιν ἅπαντες· *all are from Jupiter.*

before; as, πρὸς Θεοῦ καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων ἀναίτιος· *blameless before God and men.*

against; as, πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐχθροῦ ἐπιφέρων τὴν ψῆφον· *giving a vote against an enemy.*

by, when used in beseeching; as, πρὸς Διὸς φράσον· *tell me, I beseech you by Jupiter.*

duty; as, οὐκ ἔστι πρὸς φιλοσόφου· *it is not the duty of a philosopher.*

near; as, πρὸς Θύμβρης ἔλαχον Λύκιοι· *the Lycians had the country near Thymbra allotted to them.*

When joined to a Dative, it signifies

Near; as, ἔκειντο πρὸς τοῖς ποσὶν αὐτοῦ· *they lay near his feet.*

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[1] Οἱ πρὸς πατρός· *relations by the father's side*; οἱ πρὸς αἵματος· *kindred by blood.*

besides; as, πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημένοις· *besides what has been said.*

in; as, ἦμεν πρὸς τῷδε τῷ λόγῳ· *we were engaged in this conversation.*

into; as, ἔβαψας ἔγχος πρὸς στρατῷ· *you have dipped your spear into the blood of the army.*

When joined to an Accusative, it signifies

To; as, ἦλυθ' ἐμὰ πρὸς δώματ'· *he came to my house.*

in comparison of; as, πρὸς τὰ νυνὶ δεινά· *in comparison of present afflictions.*

according to; as, πρὸς ἀξίαν ἑκάστοις διανεῖμαι· *to have distributed to each according to his merit.*

amongst; as, πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαλλάττεσθαι· *to be reconciled amongst themselves.*

on account of; as, πρὸς καταδίκας τὴν ἐπιτιμίαν ἀπολωλεκώς· *having lost his rank on account of his condemnation.*

against; as, πρὸς Ῥωμαίους μάχεσθαι· *to fight against the Romans.*

with; as, πρὸς βασιλέα γενόμεναι συνθῆκαι· *treaties entered into with the king.*

with; as, πρὸς ἑαυτον σκεψάμενος· *having considered with himself.*

In composition it signifies *to;* as, προσέρχομαι, *I go to;* προσβάλλω, *I cast to.*

6. Σὺν, in the Attic dialect ξὺν, is always joined to a Dative, and signifies

With; as, σταυροῦνται σὺν αὐτῷ δύο λῃσταί· *two thieves are crucified with him.*

according to; as, σὺν τῷ νόμῳ τὴν ψῆφον τίθεσθαι· *to vote according to the law.*

In composition it expresses union; as, συμβάλλω, *I cast together;* σύνδουλος, *a fellow-servant.*

II. The Dissyllables are, ἀμφὶ, ἀνὰ, ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, διὰ, ἐπὶ, κατὰ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, ὑπὲρ, ὑπό.

1. Ἀμφὶ,

is joined to a Genitive, Dative, and Accusative. When joined to a Genitive, it signifies

Concerning; as, ἀμφὶ ἀστέρων ἡ γραφή· *the writing concerning the stars.*

around; as, ἀμφὶ πόλιος οἰκοῦσι· *they dwell around the city.*

for, for the sake of; as, μάχεσθον πίδακος ἀμφ' ὀλίγης· *they two fight for a little fountain.*

by, when used in beseeching; as, Φοίβου ἄμφι λίσσομαι· *I beseech you by Phœbus.*

When joined to a Dative, as it usually is in the language of the Poets, it signifies

Around; as, ἀμφ' ὤμοις βάλετο ξίφος· *he threw his sword around his shoulders.*

concerning; as, ἀμφὶ τῷ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς διξὸς ἐκφέρεται λόγος· *concerning her death two reports are in circulation.*

near; as, ἤριπεν ἀμφ' αὐτῷ· *he fell near him.*

on account of; as, ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆϊ δαΐφρονι δαίεται ἦτορ· *his heart is tormented on account of the warlike Ulysses.*

against; as, λόγους ἀνέσπα ἀμφ' Ὀδυσσεῖ· *he ranted out words against Ulysses.*

When joined to an Accusative,[1] it signifies

About, or *around;* as, ἀμφὶ κάμινον ἔχω· *I am employed about the furnace.*

on account of; as, νεῖκος ἐτύχθη ἀμφὶ βοηλασίην· *a quarrel took place on account of the driving away of the oxen.*

towards; as, ἀμφ' ἅλα ἔλσαι Ἀχαιούς· *to drive the Greeks towards the sea.*

concerning; as, νόμοι ἀμφί τι καθεστῶτες· *laws enacted concerning any matter.*

about; as, ἡμέρα ἤδη ἀμφὶ τὸ λυκαυγές· *the day is now about dawn.*

In Composition it signifies

Around; as, ἀμφιβάλλω, *I cast around.*

increase; as, ἀμφῆλιξ, *grown up.*

2. Ἀνὰ,

is joined to an Accusative only, and signifies

Through; as, ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὤχετο κῆλα Θεοῖο· *the arrows of the God went through the army.*

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[1] Οἱ ἀμφὶ Κῦρον· *Cyrus and his troops:* Οἱ ἀμφὶ Κορινθίους· *the Corinthians.*

among; as, ἄγειρα χρήματ' ἀν' Αἰγυπτίους· *I collected money among the Egyptians.*

in; as, ἀνὰ στόμα ἔχειν· *to have in the mouth.*

on; as, θῆκεν ἀνὰ μυρίκην· *he placed on a tamarisk.*

according to; as, ἀνὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον· *according to the same method.*

among; as, συνομόσας ἀνὰ πρώτους· *having conspired among the chief men.*

against; as, ἀνὰ ποτάμον πλέειν· *to sail up a river against the stream.*

equal distribution; as, ἀνὰ δηνάριον ἔλαβον· *they received each a denarius.*

But in Poetic language it is joined to a Dative, and signifies

On; as, εὗδε πατὴρ ἀνὰ Γαργάρῳ ἄκρῳ· *the father slept on the top of Gargarus.*

It is sometimes, but very seldom, joined to a Genitive; and then it signifies

Into; as, ἀνὰ νηὸς ἔβη· *he went into a ship.*

In Composition it signifies

Repetition: as, ἀναβλαστάνω, *I bud again.*

back; as, ἀνέλκω, *I draw back.*

upwards; as, ἀναβάλλω, *I lift up.*

by the side of; as, ἀνάκειμαι, *I lie down by the side of.*

secretly; as, ἀναρπάζω, *I snatch away secretly.*

It has the sense of the Latin compound *dis;* as, ἀνακρίνω, *I judge between parties.*

It also introduces senses quite different; as, ἀναγινώσκω, *I read;* ἀναιρῶ, *I slay.*

3. Ἀντὶ,

is joined to a Genitive alone, and signifies

For; as, ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ ὀφθαλμοῦ· *an eye for an eye.*

in preference; as, ἀντὶ χρημάτων ἑλέσθαι· *to choose in preference to riches.*

equal to; as, ἀντὶ πολλῶν λαῶν ἐστί· *he is equal to large multitudes.*

on account of; as, ἀντὶ ποίας ἀρετῆς ἀξιῶ τιμᾶσθαι; *on account of what virtue should I think myself worthy to be honoured?*

against; as, ἀνὴρ ἀντ' ἀνδρὸς ἴτω· *let man march against man.*

In Composition it signifies

Equality; as, ἀντίθεος, *equal to a God.*

change; as, ἀνθύπατος, *proconsul.*

in opposition to, or *against;* as, ἀντιλέγω, *I speak in opposition to;* ἀντιβάλλω, *I throw against.*

It also introduces senses quite different; as, ἀντιποιέομαι, *I lay claim to,* &c.

4. Ἀπὸ,[1]

is joined to a Genitive only, and signifies

From; as, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς μέχρι τέλους· *from the beginning to the end.*[2]

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[1] Οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Στοᾶς· *the Stoics:* Οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπατείας· *men of consular rank.*

[2] Ἀπὸ, *from,* is properly joined to things inanimate; as, ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν, *from Athens:* παρὰ to things animate; as παρὰ Σωκράτους, *from Socrates.*

from the top of; as, ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχεος μάχεσθαι· *to fight from the top of the wall.*

from, or *after;* as, ἀπὸ τῶν σῶν δειπνῶν· *from,* or *after your supper.*

by reason of; as, εὗρεν αὐτοὺς κοιμωμένους ἀπὸ τῆς λύπης· *he found them sleeping by reason of sorrow.*

after; as, ἀπὸ δ' αὐτοῦ θωρῄσσοντο· (sc. δείπνου) *and after it* (viz. *supper*) *they armed themselves.*

by means of; as, τόξου ἀπὸ κρατεροῦ ὀλέκοντα· *slaying by means of his strong bow.*

without; as, αὐλίζεσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν ὅπλων· *to watch without arms.*

far from; as, μένων ἀπὸ[1] ἧς ἀλόχοιο, ἀσχαλάα· *remaining afar from his wife, he grieves.*

In Composition it signifies

From; as, ἀποβάλλω, *I cast from me.*

within; as, ἀποστέγω, *I confine within.*

from; as, ἀπελπίζω, *I conceive hope from anything.*

privation; as, ἀπογενόμενος, *deprived of life.*

again; as, ἀποκαθίζομαι, *I sit down again.*

The opposite to the sense of the simple word; as, ἀποκαλύπτω, *I disclose;* ἀπεύχομαι, *I deprecate.*

It introduces also senses quite different; as, ἀποκρίνομαι, *I answer,* &c.

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[1] But in this, and other passages, Grammarians throw back the accent, and contend that ἄπο stands for ἄποθεν. So ἄπο γνώμης, and ἀπὸ γνώμης, have quite different senses: for the former means contrary to one's opinion, the latter according to one's opinion. See Budæus, Stephens, Viger, &c.

5. Διὰ,

governs a Genitive, or an Accusative.

When joined to a Genitive, it signifies

By, with reference to a place; as, δι' ἄλλης ὁδοῦ ἀνεχώρησαν· *they returned by another road.*

by, denoting the cause of anything, &c.; as, δι' ἀνθρώπου ὁ θάνατος· *by man (came) death.*

by, or *from*; as, διὰ τοῦ Πνεύματος δίδοται· *it is given by the Spirit.*

to; as, διὰ μάχης ἰέναι· *to go to the battle.*

among; as, ἔπρεπε καὶ διὰ πάντων· *he excelled even among all.*

even to; as, διὰ τέλους τοῦτο ἐπεμαρτύρατο· *he resolutely testified this even to the end.*

in; as, διὰ χειρὸς ἔχω· *I have in hand.*

of, or *from*; as, βρώματα διὰ γάλακτος καὶ μέλιτος γενόμενα· *food made of milk and honey.*

for the sake of;[1] as, δι' ἡμῶν τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ὑπέστη ὁ Θεὸς· *for our sakes God took upon himself the nature of man.*

It signifies also

An interval of time; as, διὰ χρόνου ἑωράκειν αὐτόν· *after a long time I saw him.*

an interval of place; as, διὰ πολλοῦ φυτεύειν· *to plant at long intervals.*[2]

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[1] Very seldom.

[2] Οἱ διὰ πλείστου· the most distant.

When joined to an Accusative, it signifies,

On account of; as, τὸ Σάββατον διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐγένετο· *the Sabbath was made for,* or *on account of, man.*

through, when denoting situation; as, διὰ τ' ἔντεα καὶ μέλαν αἷμα· *through arms and black blood.*

by, when denoting the cause, &c. as, ἐνίκησαν αὐτὸν διὰ τὸ αἷμα τοῦ Ἀρνίου· *they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb.*

In Composition it signifies,

Diversity; as, διαφωνέω, *I utter a discordant sound.*

through; as, διαβάλλω, *I strike through.*

through the midst; as, διεκπλέω, *I sail out through the midst.*

continuance; as, διαμένω, *I remain continually.*

increase; as, διαισθάνομαι, *I perceive thoroughly.*

It introduces also senses quite different; as, διαφέρω, *I excel,* &c.

6. Ἐπὶ

is joined to a Genitive,[1] Dative, and Accusative.

When joined to a Genitive, it signifies,

In; as, ἐπὶ ξένης (sc. γῆς) εἶναι· *to be in a foreign country.*

on; as, φέρε δὴ δίφρον, καὶ κῶας ἐπ' αὐτοῦ· *bring a chair, and a skin on it.*

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[1] Οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν εὐθυνῶν λόγων· *the directors of the public accounts.* Ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ ταμιείου· *the treasurer.*

in the power of; as, ἐπὶ δήμου ἐστί· *he is in the power of the people.*

before, or *near;* as, γράψομαί σε παρανόμων ἐπὶ τοῦ Ῥαδαμάνθυος· *I will accuse you before Rhadamanthus of having violated the laws.*

concerning; as, ἐπὶ τοῦ καλοῦ λέγων παιδός· *speaking concerning a beautiful boy.*

to, or *into;* as, τόν κεν ἄγοιμ᾽ ἐπὶ νηός· *I would lead him to the ship.*

When joined to a Dative, it signifies,

On; as, ἐπὶ κρηπίδι ὁ τοῖχος ἕστηκε· *the wall was built on a ground-work.*

against; as, ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι· *to fight against the Trojans.*

to, or *on;* as, βαίνον ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης· *they walked on the sea-shore.*

on account of; as, φθόνος λύπη ἐπ᾽ ἀλλοτρίοις ἀγαθοῖς· *envy is sorrow on account of other men's welfare.*

in the power of; as, ἐπὶ τοῖς δημόταις ἐστίν· *he is in the power of the plebeians.*

among, or *near;* as, ἡ ἐπὶ Λοκροῖς νῆσος· *the island near the Locrians.*

in; as, μέτρον ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ἄριστον· *moderation in all things is best.*

after; as, ἄλλοι ἐπ᾽ ἄλλοις παρείποντο· *they followed close one after another.*

When joined to an Accusative, it signifies,

To; as, εἴτ' ἐπὶ δέξι' ἴωσι· *whether they go to the right.*

through, or *over;* as, ἴμεν πολλὴν ἐπ' ἀπείρονα γαῖαν· *to go over a large boundless country.*

even to; as, νοσήσαντα ἐπὶ θάνατον· *sick even to death.*

among; as, ἐϋκλείη τ' ἀρετή τε εἴη ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους· *reputation and valour might be among men.*

against; as, ἐπειρᾶτο τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τῆς ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὀργῆς παραλύειν· *he tried to pacify the anger of the Athenians against him.*

duration of time;[1] as, ἐδῄουν τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας· *they laid waste the country for two whole days.*

In Composition it signifies

Into or *on;* as, ἐπιβάλλω, *I throw into,* or *on.*

against; as, ἐπανίσταμαι, *I rise against.*

after; as, ἐπιμηθεύομαι, *I consult after a thing is done.*

diminution; as, ἐπίλευκος, *somewhat white.*

It introduces senses quite different; as, ἐπιτιμάω, *I reprove;* ἐπιτρέπω, *I permit,* &c.

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[1] Ἐπ' ἐμὲ, *even to my age;* ἐπὶ πατέρας, *even to the memory of our fathers.*

7. Κατὰ

is joined to a Genitive and Accusative.

When joined to a Genitive, it signifies,

From; as, βῆ δὲ κατ' Ἰδαίων ὀρέων· *he went down from the Idæan mountains.*

against; as, λόγος κατὰ Μειδίου· *an oration against Midias.*

concerning; as, πολὺς ἔπαινος ἦν κατὰ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως· *there was much commendation concerning our city.*

at, or *towards;* as, κατὰ σκοποῦ τοξεύειν· *to shoot at a mark.*

from, or *down from;* as, κατὰ πετράων βαλέειν· *to throw down from rocks.*

under; as, κατὰ γῆς ἀποπέμπω· *I send under the earth.*

through; as, διδάσκων καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰουδαίας· *teaching through all Judæa.*

by, when used in swearing; as, ὁ Θεὸς ὤμοσε καθ' ἑαυτοῦ· *God swore by himself.*

on; as, κατέχεεν αὐτοῦ κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς· *he poured it on his head.*

It is only in poetic language[1] that it is joined to a Dative, and then it signifies,

From; as, κατὰ δέ σφι κελαινὸν αἷμ' ἀπελείβετ' ἔραζε· *black blood trickled from them to the ground.*

within; as, κατὰ συφεοῖσιν ἐέργνυ· *she shut them up within the sties.*

---

[1] And even in this case very seldom.

amongst; as, δασόμεσθα κατὰ σφίσι· *we will divide amongst them.*

When joined to an Accusative,[1] it signifies,

According to; as, κατ' εἰκόνα Θεοῦ ἐποίησεν αὐτόν· *he made him according to the image of God.*

at, or *towards;* as, κατ' αὐτοὺς αἰὲν ὅρα· *he always looked towards them.*

at; as, τὰ κατ' Ἀμπρακίαν οὕτως ἐγένετο· *affairs were thus carried on at Ambracia.*

on account of; as, οὐδ' αὖ, κατὰ πενίαν, κεκώλυται· *neither, on the other hand, was he kept away on account of his poverty.*

through; as, καθ' ὅλην τὴν πόλιν κηούσσων· *proclaiming through the whole city.*

relating to; as, οἱ καθ' ὑπεροχὴν νόμοι· *laws relating to excess.*

in, or *amongst;* as, κατὰ ῥωπήϊα πυκνὰ κείμεθα· *we lay down among the close thickets.*

opposite to; as, κεῖται ἡ Κεφαλληνία κατὰ Ἀκαρνανίαν· *Cephallenia is situated opposite to Acarnania.*

about; as, κατὰ ἐννεακόσια ἔτη· *about nine hundred years.*

according to; as, κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν οὐσίαν· *according to our present abilities.*

In Composition it signifies,

Down, or *downwards;* as, καταβάλλω, *I throw down;* καταβαίνω, *I go down.*

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[1] Οἱ κατ' οἶκον· *the family;* οἱ κατὰ γένος· *relations;* οἱ κατ' ἀγοράν· *pleaders.*

against; as, κατάλαλος, *one who speaks against another, a slanderer.*

an increase of the sense; as, καταφάγω, *I eat greedily, I devour.*

8. Μετὰ

takes a Genitive, Dative, and Accusative after it.

When it takes a Genitive,[1] it signifies,

With; as, μετ' ἄλλων λέξο ἑταίρων· *lie down with your other comrades.*

towards; as, ἐμεγάλυνεν ὁ Κύριος ἔλεος αὐτοῦ μετ' αὐτῆς· *the Lord hath magnified his mercy towards her.*

When it takes a Dative, as is usual in poetic language, it signifies,

In; as, στῆ δὲ, κέρας μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχων· *he stood, holding the horn in his hands.*

among; as, θοὸς ἔσκε μετὰ πρώτοισι μάχεσθαι· *he was eager to fight among the first combatants.*

with; as, ἀρθμὸν ἔθεντο μετὰ σφίσι· *they entered into a treaty with them.*

When it takes an Accusative, it signifies

After; as, μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἡ συμμαχία· *succour after the war.*

into; as, ὅς με μετ' ἀπρήκτους ἔριδας καὶ νείκεα βάλλει· *which brings me into vain quarrels and contentions.*

---

[1] Οἱ μετ' Ἀχιλλέως· *the companions of Achilles.*

in; as, ἃ μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοι, καὶ ἐξηγήσασθαι οἷός τε· *the business which he had in hand, he was also able to explain.*

against; as, ἦ τι μετ' ἀθανάτους ἤλιτεν· *he hath indeed sinned against the immortal gods.*

to; as, ἐς στρατὸν ἐλθὲ, μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιούς· *go to the army, to the Trojans and Greeks.*

among; as, μεθ' ὁμήλικας ἔμμεν' ἄριστον· *to be the bravest among his contemporaries.*

besides; as, εἴσεαι οἷοι καὶ Δαναοῖσιν ἀριστῆες μετέασι· καὶ μετ' Ἀχιλλῆα· *you shall know what chiefs there are among the Greeks, even besides Achilles.*

In Composition it signifies,

Among, between; as, μέτειμι, *I am among;* μετάγγελος, *a messenger between two parties.*

across; as, μεταβαίνω, *I go across, I pass over.*

with; as, μετέχω, *I share with another.*

to or *for;* as, μετακαλέω, *I call for.*

change; as, μεταγινώσκω, *I change my opinion.*

9. Παρὰ

is joined to a Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

When joined to a Genitive,[1] it signifies,

From; as, παρὰ Κυρίου ἡ βοήθεια· *assistance from the Lord.*

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[1] Οἱ παρὰ σοῦ· *your messengers;* τὰ παρὰ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου· *the commands of Alcibiades.*

with; as, δαπανήσασα τὰ παρ' ἑαυτῆς πάντα· *having spent all that she had with her.*

When joined to a Dative, it signifies,

With; as, παρὰ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τοῦτο ἀδύνατόν ἐστι· *with men this is impossible.*

to; as, ἰέναι παρὰ Τισσαφέρνει· *to go to Tissaphernes.*

near; as, παρ' ἀνέρι τῷδε δαμῆναι· *to be vanquished near this man.*

in the power of; as, παρ' ἑαυτῷ ἔχει· *he has it in his power.*

When joined to an Accusative,[1] it signifies,

To; as, τὼ δ' αὖτις ἴτην παρὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν· *and they two returned to the ships of the Greeks.*

near, along; as, βῆ δ' ἀκέων παρὰ θῖνα· *and he walked silently along the shore.*

through; as, παρ' ὅλον τὸν βίον· *through the whole of life.*

on the other side of; as, χώραν ἀπενείμε παρὰ τὸν Ἀνίηνα ποταμόν· *he distributed the land on the other side of the river Anio.*

on account of; as, οἱ δὲ εὐέλπιδες εἰσὶ παρὰ τὴν ἐμπειρίαν· *they have good hope on account of their experience.*

beyond; as, οἱ παρὰ δύναμιν πρόθυμοι ἐς τοὺς Ἕλλήνας· *who have exerted ourselves for the Greeks beyond our strength.*

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[1] It is used by grammarians in the sense of *from;* as when they say "Δημοσθένης is a word παρὰ τὸ σθένος," meaning that it is derived from the word σθένος.

in comparison of; as, παρ' ἑαυτὸν μηδένα ἐπιτήδειον ἡγεῖτο· *in comparison of himself he thought no one fitted.*

besides, or *contrary to;* as, παρὰ τὸν νόμον κρίνων· *judging contrary to the law.*

during; as, παρὰ τὸν πλοῦν· *during the voyage.*

in the power of; as, τὸ παρ' ἡμᾶς· *what is in our power.*

below; as, ἠλάττωσας αὐτὸν βραχύ τι παρ' ἀγγέλους· *thou didst degrade him somewhat below the angels.*

intermission of time;[1] as, παρὰ μῆνα τρίτον· *every third month.*

In Composition it signifies,

To; as, παραλαμβάνω, *I take to myself.*

erroneously; as, παρακούω, *I hear erroneously,* or *imperfectly.*

together; as, παραδυναστεύω, *I reign together.*

secretly; as, παρεμβάλλω, *I cast in secretly.*

rashly; as, παρακινδυνεύω· *I rashly incur danger.*

beyond; as, παρέρχομαι, *I pass by;* παραπλέω, *I sail beyond.*

comparison; as, παράλληλα, *things compared with each other.*

contrariety; as, παράνομος, *transgressing laws;* παρανθέω, *I fade.*

diminution; as, πάρεγγυς, *a little nearer.*

increase; as, παραθαρσύνω, *I increase confidence.*

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[1] Ὁ παρ' ἡμέραν πυρετός· *a tertian fever.*

10. Περὶ

is joined to a Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

When joined to a Genitive, it signifies,

Concerning; as, δῆριν ἔχον περὶ πιπτόντων· *they had a contest concerning the dead.*

for; as, περὶ πάτρης τεθνάμεν· *to die for one's country.*

on account of; as, τυραννίδος περὶ κάλλιστον ἀδικεῖν· *it is very honourable to act unjustly on account of tyranny.*

around; as, τετάνυστο περὶ σπείους γλαφυροῖο ἠμερίς· *the vine stretched around the hollow grot.*

beyond; as, ὀϊζυρὸς περὶ πάντων ἔπλεο· *you are miserable beyond all.*

When joined to a Dative, it signifies,

Around; as, ἔνδυνε περὶ στήθεσσι χιτῶνα· *he put on his corslet around his breast.*

concerning, or *for;* as, ἔδεισεν δὲ περὶ ξανθῷ Μενελάῳ· *he feared for the yellow-haired Menelaus.*

from; as, ὃν περὶ κῆρι φιλῶ· *whom I love from my heart.*

in;[1] as, περὶ ῥοδέεσσιν ἐέρση τήκεται· *the dew melts in the roses.*

into, or *on;* as, πίπτοντα περὶ σφίσι· *falling on themselves.*

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[1] But in the more extensive sense of *circum, around,* each of these senses seems included.

When joined to an Accusative,[1] it signifies,

Around; as, τούτους ἀγαπᾷ, καὶ περὶ αὐτὸν ἔχει· *he loves these, and has them around him.*

about; as, περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ναῦς· *about seventy ships.*

towards; as, ἡ περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς εὐσέβεια· *piety towards the Gods.*

against; as, περὶ τοὺς σαυτοῦ γονέας κακοεργεῖν· *to sin against your parents.*

In Composition it signifies,

Around; as, περιβάλλω, *I throw around;* περιπατέω, *I walk around.*

increase; as, περιτίω, *I very much honour;* περίλυπος, *very sorrowful.*

excellence; as, περιγίγνομαι, *I excel;* περίφρων, *wise.*

11. Ὑπερ

governs a Genitive and Dative.

When joined to a Genitive, it signifies,

For; as, ὑπὲρ σοῦ λαλῶ· *I speak for you.*

of, or *concerning;* as, ὑπὲρ πασῶν γράψαι οὐκ ἐγχωρεῖ· *there is no room to write of them all.*

over; as, στῆ δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς· *and it stood over my head.*

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[1] Οἱ περὶ Πλάτωνα· *Plato,* or *the Platonics;* Οἱ περὶ τὴν φύσιν· *physiologists;* Οἱ περὶ τὴν ποίησιν· *poets;* τὰ περὶ ἐμέ· *my affairs.*

for the sake of; as, ὑπὲρ εὐδοξίας ἤθελον τοῖς δεινοῖς αὐτοὺς διδόναι· *for the sake of glory they were willing to expose themselves to difficulties.*

by reason of; as, ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰς τὰ κοινὰ φιλοτιμίας· *by reason of your zeal for the public good.*

by, when used in beseeching; as, λίσσομ' ὑπὲρ Μακάρων· *I beseech you by the Gods.*

When joined to an Accusative, it signifies,

Beyond, or *over;* as, ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐσκαμμένα πηδᾷς· *you leap beyond the trench.*

above; as, ὑπὲρ ἑξήκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς· *above sixty years old.*

beyond, or *contrary to;* as, ὑπὲρ μόρον ἄλγε' ἔχουσι· *they suffer afflictions beyond their due share.*

In Composition it signifies,

For; as, ὑπερμάχομαι, *I fight for.*

before, or *beyond;* as, ὑπερθέω, *I outrun;* ὑπερβαίνω, *I pass by.*

above; as, ὑπερέχω, *I rise above;* ὑπέρθυρον, *a lintel over the door.*

increase; as, ὑπερμαίνομαι, *I am violently enraged;* ὑπερασθενὴς, *extremely weak.*

12. Ὑπὸ

is joined to a Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

When joined to a Genitive, it signifies,

By; as, τύπτομαι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ· *I am struck by him.*

under; as, τρύβλιον ᾤχετο ὑπὸ μάλης ἔχων· *he went off, having the dish concealed under his arm-pit.*

by reason of; as, ὑπ' ἐνδείας, οὐκ ἔχω, ὅ, τι ἄν μοι χρήσωμαι· *by reason of my poverty, I have no means of benefiting myself.*

out of, or *from;* as, κῦμα θοῇ ἐν νηῒ πέσῃσι λάβρον ὑπαὶ νεφέων· *a violent wave dashed from the clouds against the swift ship.*

because of; as, ὑπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδὲ φρονεῖν ἡμῖν ἐγγίγνεται· *because of this* (or *him*) *it is not even in our power to be wise.*

on account of; as, ὑφ' ἧς δοκοῦσι κύνες ἀπέχεσθαι τῶν διοβλήτων σωμάτων· *on account of which* (smell) *dogs seem to abstain from bodies struck by lightning.*

When joined to a Dative, it signifies,

Under; as, ὑπὸ τῇ λεοντῇ πίθηκος· *an ape concealed under a lion's skin.*

with; as, ὡς ὑπ' εὐκλείᾳ θάνῃ· *that he may die with glory.*

by; as, ὑπὸ Τρώεσσι δαμῆναι· *to be vanquished by the Trojans.*

from, or *by;* as, ἥ μιν ὑπ' Ἀγχίσῃ τέκε· *who was his mother by Anchises.*

by reason of; as, ἐκθανόντων αὐτῶν ὑπὸ καύματι· *they having died by reason of the heat.*

on account of; as, ὑπὸ τῇ ποιήσει ἐπῃνεῖτο· *he was praised on account of his poetry.*

in; as, ἄλεισα κατακρύψασ' ὑπὸ κόλπῳ· *having hidden the cups in her bosom.*

When joined to an Accusative, it signifies,

Underneath, under; as, τὸν ὑπὲρ γῆς καὶ ὑπὸ γῆν χρυσόν· *the gold above the ground and under the ground.*

towards, denoting time; as, ὑπὸ τὴν κατάλυσιν τοῦ πολέμου· *towards the conclusion of the war.*

to; as, αἴσχιστος δὲ ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθε· *he was the vilest man that came to Troy.*

In Composition it signifies,

Under; as, ὑποβάλλω, *I cast under.*

backward; as, ὑποτροπὴ, *a turning back.*

diminution; as, ὑποδείδω, *I am somewhat afraid;* ὑπέρυθρος, *reddish.*

anything done *secretly,* and *with fraud;* as, ὑπέρχομαι· *I assail clandestinely;* ὑπάγομαι, *I am led on by stratagems.*

It introduces senses altogether different; as, ὑποκρίνομαι, *I dissemble,* &c.

Of Accents.

Certain general Rules.

1. If the last syllable be long, the accent will be placed on the penultimate.

The exceptions are as follow:

Ionic cases in the first declension of simple nouns; as, Αἰνείεω.

Attic cases:[1] as, Μενέλεως, ὅτεῳ, ὅτεων·[2]
and words compounded with γέλως· as, φιλόγελως.

2. If the last syllable be short, the accent will be placed on the antepenultimate; as, φιλάνθρωπος.

The exceptions are as follow:

Participles of the preterite passive[3]; as, δεδεγμένος.

Verbal adjectives in έος· as, οἰστέος.

Diminutives in ισκος, ιλος, and ιον·[4] as, νεανίσκος, ναυτίλος, παιδίον.

Certain nouns; as, παρθένος, ὀλίγος, αἰγιαλὸς, ἀγαθός.

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[1] To this head may be referred ἀνώγεων, εὔγεως, &c.

[2] Unless the nominative is oxytone, and then they have the acute accent on the penultimate; as, βασιλεὺς, βασιλέως.

[3] But if they are changed by a figure, the accent is thrown back; as, δέγμενος. See Etym. Mag. on the word ἀκαχήμενος.

[4] But some diminutives in ιον have the acute accent on the antepenultimate; as, γνωμίδιον, πολίχνιον.

Doric infinitives; as, ἀείδεν for ἀείδειν.

Ionic infinitives; as, τραφέμεν for τραφεῖν.

Poetic words in οφι· as, αὐτόφι, δακρυόφι.

Also words compounded with a noun derived from the preterite middle, if the sense is active: as, μητροκτόνος, *a murderer of his mother;* πρωτοτόκος, *she who has brought forth her first child;* but if the sense is passive, they follow the general rule; as, μητρόκτονος, *murdered by one's mother;* πρωτότοκος, *first-born.*

3. A syllable long by nature before a short vowel at the end of a word, and also before one which is long by position, if it has any accent, is circumflexed; as, σῶμα, κῆρυξ, φοῖνιξ.

4. The circumflex accent is formed from the acute and the grave, by contraction; as, ποιέεις, ποιεῖς.

The acute is formed from the grave and the acute; as, ποιεέτω, ποιείτω.

Observation.

The diphthongs αι and οι, at the end of a word, are considered short with regard to accents; as, μοῦσαι, ἄνθρωποι· except in contracted syllables; as, Λητοῖ· in the pronoun οἱ· in optatives; as, ποιήσαι, εἴποι· and in adverbs; as, οἴκοι, *at home;* οἷ, *whither;* ποῖ, *where,* &c.

Of the Accents of Nouns.

In the three first declensions of simple nouns, if the acute accent be on the last syllable, the genitive and dative are circumflexed in all the numbers: as, Θεὸς, Θεοῦ, Θεῷ, Θεῶν, Θεοῖς.

In the other cases the acute remains: as, θεὸν, θεοὶ, θεούς.

Although the nominative singular be circumflexed, yet the nominative and accusative dual are never circumflexed; as,

Ὁ *νοῦς*, in the dual number *τὼ νώ· τὸ ὀστοῦν, τὼ ὀστώ.*

If there be an accent on the penultimate, it will remain in all the cases: as, *Λόγος, λόγου, λόγῳ.* Except *μία*, from *εἷς*, which makes in the genitive *μιᾶς*, in the dative *μιᾷ*, and also its compounds: likewise *ἄμφω*, and *δύω*, which make in the genitive and dative *ἀμφοῖν*, and *δυοῖν.*

Nouns compounded with the particles *ἀ, εὐ, δὺς*, and *δι*, for the most part throw back their accent; as, *ἄγαμος, εὔπαις, δυσεύρετος, δίψυχος.*

Nouns also compounded with the prepositions *ὑπὸ, ἀντὶ, σὺν, περὶ*, and *κατά·* as, *ὕπαυλος, ἀντίχριστος, σύνδουλος, περίεργος, κατάσκοπος*, &c. Or those compounded with nouns; as, *φιλόσοφος.*

The genitive plural of the first and second declensions has the circumflex upon the last syllable, except in the case of genitives feminine of adjectives which are derived from masculine nouns of the third declension; as,

Μακάριος, μακαρίων.

There are some few exceptions; as, *ὁ χλούνης, a rustic*, Gen. *τῶν χλούνων· ὁ χρήστης, an usurer, τῶν χρήστων.*

In the Fifth Declension.

1. The acute accent upon the last syllable of the nominative will be on the penultimate of the oblique cases: as,

Τριὰς, τριάδος, τριάδι· except in *γυναικὸς, γυναικί· οὐδενὸς, οὐδενί·* and *μηδενὸς, μηδενί·*

but if the penultimate be long by nature, it is circumflexed, whenever the last syllable is short or doubtful; as,

Σωτὴρ, σωτῆρος.

These nouns, δαὴρ, ἀνὴρ, θυγάτηρ, πατὴρ, εἰνάτηρ, σωτὴρ, Δημήτηρ, throw back the accent in the vocative: as,

Ὦ δάερ, ἄνερ, θύγατερ, πάτερ, εἴνατερ, σῶτερ, Δήμητερ· and many words belonging to the first declension of contracted nouns do the same: as,

Ὁ Ἀπολλοφανὴς, ὦ Ἀπολλόφανες· ὁ συγγενὴς, ὦ σύγγενες.

2. The nouns μήτηρ and θυγάτηρ, throughout all their cases, except the vocative singular, have the acute accent on the penultimate: as,

Μητέρος, μητέρι, μητέρα· θυγατέρος, θυγατέρι, θυγατράσι· &c. unless they are syncopated; in which case the accent, in the genitives and datives, will be on the last syllable: as,

Μητρὸς, μητρί· θυγατρὸς, θυγατρί.

But in the nominatives, accusatives, and vocatives, of all the numbers, the accent is thrown back after syncope: as,

Θύγατρα, θύγατρε, &c. The accent also is thrown back in the poetic dative ποδεσσι.

3. Monosyllables of the fifth declension have the acute accent on the last syllable in the genitive and dative singular, and the dative plural: as,

Τῆς χειρὸς, τῇ χειρὶ, ταῖς χερσί.

In the genitive plural, and genitive and dative dual, the last syllable is circumflexed: as, Χειροῖν, χειρῶν.

In the accusative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative, both dual and plural, the penultimate, if it be long by nature, is circumflexed: as,

Χεῖρα, χεῖρε, χεῖρες, χεῖρας.

Except participles of only one syllable; as,

Θεὶς, *θέντος*, *θέντι*· ὢν, *ὄντος*, *ὄντι*· also the genitives, *παίδων*, Τρώων, *πάντων*, *δᾴδων*, *δμώων*, *θῴων*, *ὤτων*, *φώτων* (*lights*): for circumflexed monosyllables keep the accent upon the first syllable.

Thus *πᾶσι* from *πᾶν*· so also *τίς* interrogative has the accent on the first syllable in all its cases: but *τὶς* indefinite, and enclitic, has the accent always on the latter syllable, except where it loses it altogether by reason of the inclination.

Vocatives in *ευ*, and *οι*, are circumflexed: as,

ὦ βασιλεῦ, *ὦ Λητοῖ*, *ὦ Γοργοῖ*.

4. Substantives of the third and fourth declensions of contracted nouns have the accent on the last syllable; as,

Λητὼ, *αἰδώς*· *βασιλεὺς*, Τυδεύς.

Of the Accents of Pronouns.

The acute on the last syllable of the nominative will remain so in the dative and accusative singular; as,

Ἐγὼ, *ἐμοὶ*, *ἐμέ*· In the genitive singular, and throughout the whole of the plural number, it is changed into the circumflex: as,

Ἐμοῦ, *ἡμεῖς*, *ἡμῶν*, *ἡμῖν*, *ἡμᾶς*. In the whole of the dual it is thrown back: as, Σφῶϊ, *νῶϊ*, *νῶϊν*.

The pronouns *οὗτος*, *αὐτὸς*, and *ἐκεῖνος*, follow the form of nouns.

When *γε* is added by the figure paragoge, the accent is thrown back; as,

Ἔγωγε, *ἔμοιγε*. In Attic words, where *ι* is added by paragoge, the acute accent is placed on the last syllable; as, *οὐτοσί*.

Pronouns affected by both paragoge and syncope, have the acute accent on the penultimate; as, Ἐμέθεν.

As also those which are changed by the Ionic dialect; as, Ἡμεές, ἡμέας.

In the dative plural ἡμῖν, the circumflex is sometimes changed into the acute accent; as, ἥμιν· and the last syllable is made short.

Of the Accents of Verbs.

If the last syllable is short, the accent will be on the antepenultimate; as, τύπτομαι.

If long, on the penultimate; as, τυπτέσθην.

Exceptions.

In the singular number of the second future active the last syllable is circumflexed, therefore the penultimate throughout the other numbers is circumflexed; as, τυπεῖτον, τυποῦμεν, &c.

The same also takes place in the middle voice, whenever the penultimate is long by nature before a short final syllable; as, τυποῦμαι, τυπεῖται.

First futures of the fifth conjugation have the circumflex on the last syllable: as, σπερῶ· therefore in the middle the penultimate is circumflexed; as, σπεροῦμαι.

And in the Doric dialect all first futures have the circumflex on the last syllable; as, τυψῶ.

But when σ is added by the Æolic dialect, the accent is thrown back; as, ὄρσω.

The Participles of the Second Aorist Active, and of Preterites in ως, and those also which end in εις, have the accent on the last syllable: as,

Τυπὼν, τετυφὼς, τετυπὼς, τυφθεὶς, τυπείς.

In the Second Future the last syllable is circumflexed; as, τυπῶν.

When the acute accent is on the penultimate of participles in the masculine, it will be also on the penultimate of the same words in the neuter ; as, Ποιέων, ποιέον.

These three imperatives, ἐλθὲ, *come*, εὑρὲ, *find*, and εἰπὲ, *tell*, have the accent on the last syllable: in the imperative of the second aorist middle the last syllable is circumflexed ; as, Πιθοῦ, τραποῦ.

Monosyllables, if compounded, take the acute accent on the penultimate, in the imperative mood; as, Ἀπόδος.

In the infinitive of both the passive aorists the penultimate is circumflexed ; as, Τυφθῆναι, τυπῆναι.

The last syllable of the second aorist, and second future active, is circumflexed ; as, τυπεῖν.

In the singular number of the subjunctive mood, the last syllable is circumflexed: as, Τυφθῶ, τυφθῇς, τυπῶ, τυπῇς.

In the dual and plural the penultimate is circumflexed : as, Τυπῆτον, τυπῶμεν, &c.

The infinitives of the first aorist active, of all preterites, of the second aorist middle, and of the present tense of verbs in μι, take the acute on the penultimate; as,

Ἀναγκάσαι, τετυφέναι, τετύφθαι, τετυπέναι, τυπέσθαι, τιθέναι·

Unless the penultimate be long by nature, in which case it is circumflexed ; as, Πεφιλῆσθαι, ἀκοῦσαι.

In contracted verbs, the syllable formed by contraction is circumflexed, unless some one of the foregoing rules forbids it.

In the third person plural of the present tense of verbs in μι, the penultimate is circumflexed ; as

Τιθεῖσι, διδοῦσι, ἱστᾶσι, ζευγνῦσι · except εἰσὶ, from εἰμὶ, *I am.*

Of the Accents of Prepositions.

All prepositions, which admit an accent, take it on the last syllable, unless they are put after the cases they govern, and are not followed by an adjective, for in that case the accent is thrown back: as,

Εἰρήνης πέρι, *concerning peace.*

Πέρι also, when used for περισσῶς, throws back its accent.

But the prepositions ἀνὰ and διὰ never throw back the accent, in order to preserve the distinction between them and the vocative ἄνα from ἄναξ, *a king*, and the accusative Δία from Δὶς, *Jupiter.*

Of the Accents of Adverbs.

Adverbs derived from the genitive plural of adjectives, retain the accent of their primitives: as,

Αἰσχρῶν, αἰσχρῶς· καλῶν, καλῶς· βραδέων, βραδέως, &c.

Adverbs in θεν, θι, σε, σι, retain the accent of the nouns from which they are derived: as,

Θεόθεν, from θεός· οὐρανόθι, and οὐρανόσε, from οὐρανός· οἴκοθεν, and οἴκοθι, from οἶκος, *a house.*

Attic adverbs take the accent on the last syllable; as, Νυνὶ, ἐνθαδί.

Of the Accents of Conjunctions.

The conjunction ἆρα, when it is interrogative, has the circumflex on the penultimate: when expressive of inference, the acute; as, ἄρα, *therefore.*

The following have no accent, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, εἰς, ἐς, ἐν, ἐκ, ἐξ, οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, εἰ, ὡς. But ὃ, ἣ, οἳ, αἳ, for οὗτος, αὕτη, οὗτοι, αὗται, and ὃ for τοῦτο, are accented; and οὗ, or

οὐκ, when it concludes a sentence, or is a sentence of itself: so also ὣς when used for οὕτως, or when put after the substantive to which it refers; as, Οἱ δὲ λύκοι ὥς.

In declinable words, whenever the last syllable is thrown away by Apostrophe, the accent, which would have been on the last syllable, is thrown back on the penultimate: in indeclinable words, it is entirely lost; as, Τέρπν' ἔπαθον· Ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆϊ.

Enclitic Words.

An enclitic word is that which transfers its accent to the final syllable of the word preceding, to which it gives the acute: as, Ἥκουσά τινος.

The enclitics are, in the first place, The indefinite τὶς, in all its cases: and the Attic words τοῦ, τῷ, used for τινὸς, τινί· but the interrogative τίς has the acute accent on the first syllable.

Secondly, The pronouns μοῦ, μοὶ, μέ· σοῦ, σοὶ, σέ· οὗ, οἷ, ἕ· σφῶ, σφωὲ, σφὲ, σφίσι· together with all those variations of them which are made by different dialects: as, Μεῦ, σεῦ, νὶν, μὶν, &c.—But after the conjunctions ἕνεκα, or οὕνεκα, and some others, and the disjunctive ἢ, they seldom transfer their accent.

Thirdly, The verbs εἰμὶ and φημὶ, in all the persons of the present indicative, except the second singular, and the Ionic ἔασι· as,

Ἄνθρωπός εἰμι· Τοῦτό ἐστι χείρονος κάλλιον· Ἡ καλή, φασι, λαβέτω.

Fourthly, The adverbs, ποτὲ, ποθὲ, ποῦ, πῶς, πῶ, πῆ, when used indefinitely, and having the accent on the last syllable. But if they are used interrogatively, they have the accent on the penultimate, and do not transfer it.

Fifthly, The two copulative conjunctions, κε and τε.

And expletives without number, ῥα, γε, νυ, νυν, περ, τοι, &c.

Enclitics incline, that is, transfer their accent to the preceding word, when the preceding word has either,

1. The acute on the antepenultimate: as,

Ἄνθρωπός τις· or

2. The circumflex on the penultimate, the last syllable being short: as, Σῶμά τι· or

3. When a monosyllable goes before, which has no accent of its own: as, Οὔ τι ἀπόβλητα·

Or when a preceding enclitic has lost its accent: as, Ἰατρεῖαι γάρ τινές εἰσι·

Or when it has transferred it: as, Σῆμά τινές φασι.

Enclitics, however, lose their accent, when the preceding word has either,

1. The acute on the penultimate: as, Λόγος σου· or,

2. The circumflex on the last syllable: as, Ὁρῶ σε· or,

3. The acute on the last syllable: as, Ἀγαθόν τι.

But when they begin a sentence, they neither lose, nor transfer their accent: as,

Σὲ τὸν σκυθρωπὸν, &c.

The Verb Ἐστὶ,

1. Has the acute on the first syllable, when it begins a sentence, or is put immediately after the adverbs οὐκ, ὡς, καὶ, εἰ, ἀλλὰ, and τοῦτο.

2. It loses its accent after a word which has either the acute, or the circumflex, on the last syllable: as, Ἑρμῆς ἐστι.

3. It retains its accent on the last syllable, when the preceding word has the acute on the penultimate, or the circumflex on the penultimate, the last syllable being long by position: as,

Δόγος ἐστί· φοῖνιξ ἐστί.

4. But it transfers its accent, if the preceding word has the circumflex on the penultimate, the last syllable being short: as,

Φαῦλός ἐστι·

Or if the acute be on the antepenultimate: as,

Ἄνθρωπός ἐστι.

The compounds of εἰμὶ throw back the accent: as,

Πάρειμι, πάρεστι, πάρεσμεν, &c.

Figures of Speech.

1. Prothesis is the addition of a letter or syllable to the beginning of a word: as,

Τεταγὼν, for ταγὼν, from τάζω, *I lay hold of;* σμικρὸς, *small*, for μικρός.

2. Aphæresis is, when a letter or syllable is taken away from the beginning of a word: as,

Ὀρτὴ, for ἑορτὴ, *a festival.*

3. Syncope takes away a letter or syllable from the middle of a word: as,

Ἔγεντο, for ἐγένετο, *he was born.*

4. Epenthesis is, when a letter or syllable is inserted into the middle of a word: as,

Ἔλλαβε, for ἔλαβε, *he received;* ὁππότερος, for ὁπότερος, *which of the two.*

5. Apocope takes away from the end of a word: as,

Δῶ, for δῶμα, *a house;*

Ποσειδῶ, for Ποσειδῶνα, *Neptune;*

Βρὶ, for βρίαροι.

6. Paragoge is, when something is added to the last syllable: as,

Ἦσθα, for ἦς, *thou wast;*
Ἐτύπτεσκε, for ἔτυπτε, *he did strike.*

7. Metaplasmus is the change of the last syllable in the same case: as,

Κλαδὶ, for κλάδῳ, *to a branch.*

But a Metaplasm generally speaking is any change in a word, by poetic licence.

8. Antithesis (which some call ἀντίστοιχος) is a change of a letter: as,

Πόρσω, for πόῤῥω, *at a distance.*
Θάλαττα, for θάλασσα, *the sea.*

9. Metathesis is a change in the position of the letters: as,

Ἔρξω, for ῥέξω, *I will do;*
Ἔπραθον, for ἔπαρθον, from πέρθω, *I lay waste;*
Ἔδρακον, for ἔδαρκον, from δέρκω, *I see;*
Καρτερὸς, for κρατερὸς, *strong;*
Κᾶρτος, for κράτος, *strength.*

10. Synalæpha is a certain cutting off of one vowel before another in different words: as,

Τἀμὰ, for τά ἐμὰ, *mine;*
Τοὔνομα, for τὸ ὄνομα, *the name;*
Θοιμάτιον, for τὸ ἱμάτιον, *the clothing;*
Ὦ 'ταν, for ὦ ἔταν, *O friend*, or *friends.*

11. Anadiplosis (that is, reduplication) is the repetition of the first and second syllables: as,

Κεκάμωσι, for κάμωσι·
Ἀταρτηρὸς, for ἀτηρός·
Ἐτήτυμον, for ἔτυμον.

PROSODY,

OR THE

RULES OF VERSIFICATION.

It seems unnecessary to explain what is a foot, what is time, what a syllable, and what scanning. These we pass over, conceiving them to be already known to the learner from the prosody of the Latin language. In this place, let youths only bear in mind that ε and ο are short; that η, and ω, with all diphthongs, are long by nature; and that α, ι, and υ are doubtful.

To scanning, among the Greeks, belong Apostrophus, Synecphonesis, Diæresis, and Cæsura.

1. Apostrophus is, when α, ε, ι, ο, αι, οι are cut off, the following word beginning with a vowel or diphthong. But this the Greeks either omit or observe, according to the nature of the verse; as,

> Ὦ γύναι, ἦ μάλα τοῦτο ἔπος νημερτὲς ἔειπες· Homer.
> *O lady, most true indeed is this which thou hast spoken.*

Frequently, too, vowels and diphthongs are cut off before consonants: as,

> Παρ' μέν οἱ ὥρια κεῖται, ὅσα δρυὸς ἄκρα φέρονται·
> *Near him are all the fruits, which the trees bear in their season.*

Sometimes the first vowel of the following word is cut off: as,

> Ὦ 'γαθὲ, *O good man;*
> Ὦ 'ναξ, *O king;*
> Ὦ 'νθρωπε, *O man;*
>
> For ὦ ἀγαθὲ, ὦ ἄναξ, ὦ ἄνθρωπε.

2. Συνίζησις } Synecphonesis [1] is the contraction of
Σύζευξις } two syllables into one: as,

Χρυσέῳ ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ, καὶ ἐλίσσετο πάντας Ἀχαιούς·
With a golden sceptre, and besought all the Greeks.
Homer.

3. Diæresis is, when two syllables are formed from the division of one: as,

Παΐς, for παῖς· ἐΰφρων, for εὖφρων, *benevolent.*

4. Cæsura is when, after a complete foot, at the end of a word, a short syllable is made long: and this in Greek verse takes place after the first, second, third, fourth, and even the fifth foot.

QUANTITY.

The quantity of doubtful vowels is determined in ten ways:

1. By Position:
2. By one vowel coming before another:
3. By Accent:
4. By Contraction:
5. By Dialect:
6. By Derivation:
7. By Composition:
8. By Increase:
9. By Rule:
10. By Example or Authority.

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[1] Or Synæresis; as, τείχεϊ, τείχει—Crasis τείχεα, τείχη.

1. *Position.*

A short vowel before two consonants, or a double one, either in the same word, or in different words, is long by position.

Sometimes however Σ is cut off, and the rule relating to position is not carried into effect; as,

Ὥρῃ ἑσπερίῃ κρώζει πολύφωνο[ς] κορώνη.
At eventide the loud raven croaks. Aratus.

This is sometimes found in Latin poetry: as, in a line quoted by *Cicero* from *Aratus:*

Delphinus jacet haud nimio lustratu[*s*] *nitore.*

A short vowel before a mute, followed by a liquid, is made common.

2. *One vowel before another.*

Long vowels, and diphthongs, may be made short at pleasure, provided that the following word begins with a vowel or diphthong.

A short vowel before a long one, or before a diphthong, is short, unless it be made long by poetic licence.

3. *Accent.*

The last syllable is short, when the penultimate is circumflexed: as, μοῦσᾰ.

If the penultimate, being long by nature, has the acute accent, the doubtful vowel in the last syllable is made long: as, ἡ ὥρᾱ, *the hour.*

When a masculine noun, ending in ρος, or ος pure, has the accent on the antepenultimate, the feminine of it is long in the last syllable: as, ἅγιος, ἁγιᾱ́.

Every circumflexed syllable is long by nature: as, πῦρ, *fire*.

4. *Contraction.*

Every syllable, made from a contraction, is long; as, ἐβόαε, ἐβόᾱ.

5. *Dialect.*

A
- Doric, changed from η, is long: as, Τομᾱ́ for τομὴ, *a cutting*.
- Æolic is short: as, Νύμφᾰ for νύμφη.
- Ionic is short in the penultimates of the preterite, and in the third person plural of verbs passive: as,
  - Γέγᾰα for γέγηκα·
  - And τετύφᾰται for τετυμμένοι εἰσί.

But α, when inserted by the Ionic dialect into verbs in αω, and preceded by a long syllable, is made long; as also in the Ionic third person of verbs in μι· as, τιθέᾱσι.

6. *Derivation.*

Words derived from others have generally the same quality as their primitives: as,

Νῑκάω, *I conquer;*
Νῖκη, *victory;*
Ὁ νῑκητὴς, *a conqueror.*

7. *Composition.*

Compound words generally keep the quantity of the simple ones: as,

Ἡ τῑμὴ, *honour;*
Ὁ καὶ ἡ ἄτῑμος, *dishonoured.*

A, the privative particle, is made short in composition: as,

Ἄτιμος, *dishonoured;*
Ἀκλεὴς, *inglorious.*

But it is often made long by reason of two short syllables immediately following: as,

Δαῖε οἱ ἐκ κόρυθός τε, καὶ ἀσπίδος ἀκάματον πῦρ,
She lighted up the unwearied fire from his helmet, and his shield. Il. ε. 4.—Il. o. 598.

The particles also δα, ζα, ἄρι, ἔρι, βρῖ, δὺς, when found in composition, are made short.

8. *The Increase of Nouns.*

A, in the increasing syllable of the fifth declension, is short.

1. In neuter nouns in α, ας, and αρ· as,

Σῶμᾰ, *a body;*
Κρέας, *flesh;*
Νέκταρ, *nectar.*

2. In feminine, and masculine nouns, in ας· as,

Ἡ Παλλὰς, *Pallas;*
Ὁ μέλας, *black.*

3. In nouns in ψ· as,

Ἄραψ, —βος· and in many in ξ· as,
Κόλαξ, —κος, *a flatterer.*

4. In masculine, and feminine nouns, in αρ and λς· as,

Ὁ μάκαρ, *blessed ;*
Ἡ ἅλς, *the sea.*
Except ψὰρ, ψαρὸς, *a starling.*

The genitive in *avos* is long, as is evident from the accent: as,

Τιτὰν, τιτᾶνος· except τάλανος and μέλανος.

The penultimate of the dative plural in syncopated nouns is short: as,

Πατρᾶσι, ἀνδρᾶσι, μητρᾶσι.

I, in the increasing syllable, is short,

1. In nouns of the neuter gender: as,
Τὸ μέλι, μέλῐτος.

2. In barytone nouns, both masculine and feminine, in ιος, ιδος, and ιτος· as, ἔρις, ἔρῐδος.

3. In oxytone nouns feminine in ιδος· as,
Ἡ πατρὶς, πατρίδος.

I, in the increasing syllable, is long:

1. In nouns feminine and masculine, which have two terminations in the nominative: as,
Δελφὶς and δελφὶν, δελφῖνος· ἀκτὶς, and ἀκτὶν, ἀκτῖνος.

2. In monosyllables: as,
Ὁ or ἡ θὶν, θινὸς, *the shore ;*
Ἡ ῥὶν, *the nose ;*
Ἡ ἶν, or ἶς, *a string ;*
Ὁ λῖς, or λῖν, Gen. λίος, *a lion ;*
Λὶς, λιτὸς, *a linen cloth.*

Also ὄρνις, ὄρνῑθος, *a bird*, has the penultimate long, and εὐκνήμῑδες, a word of frequent occurrence in Homer: but in Δὶς, Δῐὸς, *Jupiter*, it is short.

I, in the increasing syllable of nouns in ιξ, and ιψ, is very frequently short: as,

Ἡ θρὶξ, τρῐχὸς, *hair;*
Ἡ χέρνιψ, χέρνῐβος, *a vessel to wash the hands in.*

Υ, in the increasing syllable, is short:

1. In nouns of one syllable in υς· as,
Ὁ μῦς, *a mouse*, μῠός.

2. In neuter nouns in υ· as, τὸ γόνυ, γόνῠος, *the knee.*

3. In paroxytone, oxytone, and circumflexed nouns, in υς and υρ: as, ὁ νέκυς, νέκῠος, *a dead body;* ὁ μάρτυρ, μάρτῠρος, *a witness.*

Nouns in υν, which also end in υς, are long: as,
Φόρκυς, and Φόρκυν, Φόρκῡνος, *Phorcys.*

Nouns ending in ξ and ψ have generally the increasing syllable short: as,

Ὄνυξ, ὄνῠχος, *a talon;*
Χάλυψ, χάλῠβος, *steel.*

Except Γρὺψ, γρῠπὸς, *a griffin;*
Γὺψ, γῡπὸς, *a vulture.*

The Quantity of Verbs.

An unchangeable vowel will have the same quantity in the imperfect, both in the active and passive voice, in all the moods, and also in the participles, which it has in the present tense: as,

Κρῑνω, *I judge*, ἔκρῑνον, κρῑνομαι, ἐκρῑνόμην, κρῑνόμενος· where the syllable κρι is long.

Verbs in *ύνω* have the penultimate long in the present and imperfect: as,

Μολῡ́νω, *I defile.*

Verbs in *άνω* have the penultimate short, except *ἱκᾱ́νω*, and *κιχᾱ́νω*.

Verbs in *ύω* and *ίω* may be considered to have the penultimate common.

Quantity in Futures and Aorists.

The quantity in the futures and aorists is sufficiently evident from the formation of the verbs. It is observed, however, that the first aorist in the third and fourth conjugation has the penultimates, *α*, *ι*, or *υ*, short, whenever they are short in the future.

The same is observed in verbs in *άω*, unless *ρ*, or a vowel, precedes *α*, in which case *α* is long.

Quantity in the Preterites.

If a doubtful vowel be short in the first future, or first aorist, it is also short in the preterite, both active and passive, and in the first aorist, and first future passive, through all the moods: as,

Γελᾰ́ω, *γελᾰ́σω, γεγέλᾰκα, I laugh.*

The third person plural of the preterite in *ασι* is always long: as,

Οὐκ ἀγαθόν· Κῆρες δὲ παρεστήκᾱσι μέλαιναι·
It is not good; but the black Fates stand near.

The feminine participle of the first aorist in *ᾱσα* is long.

Quantity of Verbs in μι.

The reduplication peculiar to verbs in μι, unless position requires it to be otherwise, is short.

A, of the second conjugation, is everywhere short, except in the third person of the present indicative, the subjunctive, and the participles of the active voice.

Υ, of the fourth conjugation, is made long in the singular number of the active voice. In the dual and plural, except in the third person plural, and in all the passive and middle voice, it is short.

In the singular of the imperative mood, in words of more than two syllables, the *v* is short: as,

Κέκλυθι νῦν καὶ ἐμεῖο· *hear now me also.* Hom.

In dissyllables it is long: as,

Κλῦθί μευ, Ἀργυρότοξε· *hear me, god of the silver bow.* Hom.

9. Rule.

Of the first and middle syllables of Nouns.

A doubtful vowel coming before another, whether short or long, is not necessarily short, as in Latin.

A in a superlative is always short: as, Σοφώτᾰτος.

Oxytone nouns in ια, which have the last syllable long, have the penultimate short: as, Σοφῐ́α.

Except ἀνία, *sorrow;* κονία, *dust;* καλία, *a nest;* ὁρμία, *a fishing-line;* ἀεργία, *sloth;* στία, *a pebble:* which more frequently have the penultimate long.

I is short,

1. In diminutives in ιον· as, Κοράσιον, *a little boy.*

2. In neuter comparatives used by Ionic writers: as, ἥδῐον, *sweeter:* but in the Attic dialect it is long: as,

   Ξὺν ἀνδράσιν κάλλῑον, ἢ κενῆς, κρατεῖν·
   It is more honourable to rule a populous, than an empty, country. Soph. Œdip. Tyr. 55.

3. In many adjectives in ιος· as, Ἄξῐος, *worthy.*

4. In many nouns in ος· as, Βῐος, Βῐοτος, *life.*

5. In adjectives signifying possession, and matter, ending in ινος· as, ἀνθρώπῐνος, *belonging to man;* λίθῐνος, *made of stone.*

6. In those also which signify the seasons: as,

   Εἰαρῐνὸς, *belonging to the spring;* Θερῐνὸς, *belonging to the summer:*

but in the Ionic dialect it is made long: as,

   Ἧματ' ὀπωρῑνῷ, ὅτε λαβρότατον χέει ὕδωρ
   Ζεύς·———
   In the autumnal season, when Jupiter pours down the violent rain. Il. π. 385.

ϒ in pronouns is long: as,

   Ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς.

In nouns of more than two syllables in ύνη, and ύτης, υ is short: as,

   Γηθοσῠνη, *joy;*

   Βραδῠτης, *slowness;*

   Γλυκῠτης, *sweetness.*

10. *Example, or Authority.*

The last way of determining the quantity of a syllable is Example, or Authority, and that is the best, the surest, and the easiest; which the reading of the Poets will furnish much more readily than any number of rules.

Of final syllables.

Words ending in *α* are short; as, *ἡ τράπεζᾰ, a table;* Also, *μαῖᾰ, μοῖρᾰ, τύψασᾰ, τέτυφᾰ, ἵνᾰ.*

The following are long:

I. 1. Nouns in *εα·* as, *θέᾱ, a spectacle.*

2. in *δα* and *θα·* and commonly in *ρα.*

3. in *εια*, derived from verbs in *εύω·* as, *Προφητεία.*

4. in *ια·* except *Δίᾰ, μίᾰ, πότνιᾰ.*

II. Words of more than two syllables in *αια·* as, *Σεληναίᾱ, the moon.*

III. Nouns in *ρα*, when a diphthong does not go before: as, *Χαρὰ, joy.*

IV. Articles in the dual number, and feminine gender: as, *τά.*

V. The vocative of nouns in *ας*, of the first declension: as, *Ὦ Αἰνείᾱ.*

VI. The dual of the first and second declension.

VII. Vocatives as used by the Poets: as, *Ὦ Πολυδάμᾱ.*

VIII. The Doric A in the genitive case: as,

Τοῦ Αἰνείᾱ, for *Αἰνείου*, and wherever it is put for *η.*

Words ending in *αν* are short: as,

Τράπεζᾰν, ἔτυψᾰν, μέλᾰν.

The exceptions are as follow: 1. *πᾶν*, unless it is compounded: masculine nouns in *αν·* as,

Τιτᾶν· and adverbs; as, *περᾶν, beyond; λίᾶν, very.*

2. *Αν* in the first declension; as,

Αἰνείᾶν· and in the second declension, if it has the acute accent on the penultimate: as,

Φιλίᾶν· and *αν* for *ων·* as, *Νυμφᾶν.*

Words ending in *αρ* are short: as,

Νέκτᾰρ, ὄνᾰρ, αὐτᾰρ (but), *ἄφᾰρ.*

The monosyllables *κᾶρ* and *ψᾶρ* are long.

Words ending in *ας* are long: as,

Αἰνείᾶς, τᾶς, μούσᾶς, ὁ Αἴᾶς, τύψᾶς.

The exceptions are as follow: 1. Sometimes accusatives plural, which in Doric writers are found short: as,

Ἦ καλὰς ἄμμε ποῶν ἐλελήθει βῶκος ἀοιδάς·

Truly we knew not what fine songs the shepherd could compose. Theoc. Idyl. 10, 38.

2. Feminine nouns in *ας·* as, *λαμπᾰς.*

3. Masculines: as, *ὁ μέλᾰς, μέγᾰς.*

4. Neuters: as, *τὸ σέλᾰς, light.*

5. Also adverbs: as, *Ἐκᾰς, ἀτρέμᾰς.*

6. Accusatives plural of the fifth declension of simple nouns: as, *τιτᾶνᾰς.*

7. Also the second person singular of the first aorist, and of the preterite, active: as, *Ἔτυψᾰς, τέτυφᾰς*

Words ending in *ι* are short: as, *Μέλῐ, ὅτῐ, βίῃφῐ.*

The following are long: 1. Adverbs and pronouns which receive an additional syllable by the figure Paragoge: as, *Νυνῖ, οὑτοσῖ.*

2. Also the Attic ι used in the place of ε or α· as,

Ὀδῑ́ for ὁδέ·

Ταυτῑ́ for ταυτά.

3. Also κρῑ́· and the names of letters: as, Ξῖ, πῖ.

Words ending in ιν are short: as,

Πάλῐ̆ν, ἔρῐ̆ν, μῐ̆ν, νῐ̆ν, τῐ̆ν, τεῖν· and those syllables to which ν is added: as, τύπτουσῐ̆ν, ἔστῐ̆ν.

Πρὶν is common: as,

Τὸ πρὶν ἐπ' εἰρήνης, πρὶν ἐλθεῖν υἷας Ἀχαίων·
Formerly in time of peace, before the sons of the Greeks came. Il. χ, 156.

Nouns of two terminations: as,

Ῥὶν, λῖν, δελφὶν, ἀκτὶν, are long.

Words ending in ις are short: as,

Πόλῐ̆ς, ἔρῐ̆ς ἔριδος, τυραννῐ̆ς τυραννίδος, τῐ̆ς, δῐ̆ς, τρῐ̆ς, with adverbs of that kind.

When the increasing syllable in the oblique cases is long, the same is long in the nominative: as, ῥῑ̆ς, δελφῑ̆ς, ὄρνῑς, κνημῑ̆ς, σφραγῑ̆ς, and κλῃῑ̆ς.

Words ending in υ are short: as, Σῠ̆, δάκρῠ̆, γλυκῠ̆.

The following are long: 1. The fictitious adverbs ῡ̆ and γρῡ̆.

2. Names of letters: as, μῡ̆, νῡ̆.

3. The third person singular of the fourth conjugation in μι, in the imperfect, and second aorist: as, ἔδῡ̆, ἔφῡ̆.

Words ending in υν are short: as,

Πολῠ̆ν, βραδῠ̆ν, and the conjunctions σῠ̆ν, τοίνῠ̆ν.

The following are long: 1. Circumflexed words: as,

Νῦν, *now*, μῦν, &c.

2. Dicatalectic nouns; that is, those which have two terminations in the nominative: as, *φόρκυς* and *φόρκῡν*.

3. Nouns which in the nominative have *υς* long: as, *ἰλὺς, mud, ἰχθὺς, a fish.*

4. The first person of the imperfect of verbs in *μι* as, *ἐζεύγνῡν.*

Words ending in *υρ* are long: as,

Ὁ *ψίθῡρ, a whisper; τὸ πῦρ, fire;* which, however, is short in the oblique cases.

Words ending in *υς* are short: as,

Βαθῠ̆ς, *deep; βαρῠ̆ς, heavy; κόρῠ̆ς, a helmet.*

The following are long: 1. Κώμῡς (*κώμῡθος*), *a bundle of hay; ἄρκῡς, ἀχλῡς* and monosyllables; as, *μῡς.*

2. Participles in *υς* as, Ζευγνῡς.

3. Nouns declined by *ος* pure: as, *ἰλῡς*: but in *ἰχθὺς* the *υ* is doubtful.

Poetic Licence.

These are the rules most deserving of remark, concerning the quantity of syllables: but the licence of the Poets is almost endless, who sometimes make long syllables short, and short ones long, as if compelled by the necessity of the metre: and sometimes they make a doubtful vowel both long and short in the same word, and in the same verse: as,

Ἄρες, Ἄρες, *βροτολοιγὲ, μιαιφόνε, τειχεσιπλῆτα·*

O Mars, Mars, slayer of men, blood-stained, destroyer of forts.

Poetic Figures.

1. Systole (that is, contraction or shortening,) is when a long syllable is made short: as,

Ἵν' ἐγείρομεν ὀξὺν Ἄρηα·
That we may excite fierce Mars.

2. Ectasis (that is, extension, or diastole,) is a figure which makes a short syllable long: as,

Δὸς, μὴ Ὀδυσσῆα πτολίπορθον οἶκαδ' ἱκέσθαι·
Grant that Ulysses, the destroyer of cities, may never return home.

3. Synecphonesis, of which we have already spoken in treating of the rules of scanning.

4. Catalexis (that is, termination,) in which the concluding syllable is wanting to complete the metre: this is frequently used in Iambics and Trochaics, as are also the two following: as,

Μάρτυρες, σοφώτατοι. Pindar.

5. Brachycatalexis, in which two final syllables, that is, an entire foot, are wanting: as,

Ζεῦ, τεαὶ γάρ ὧραι. Pindar.

6. Hypercatalexis, (that is, a superabundant termination,) in which there is a syllable redundant beyond the proper number of feet: as, Ἐν ἀμέρᾳ φαεινὸν, ἄστρον.

7. Enallage, in which one foot is put for another: as when a spondee occupies the fifth place, in which case the verses are called spondaic: as,

Ἀμφότερον, βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθὸς, κρατερός τ' αἰχμητής·

8. Dialysis, (that is, a separation,) in which a word placed at the end of a line, is so divided, that one part is in the preceding verse, the other in the beginning of the verse following: as,

Οὐδ' ἀπίθησε νὶν, ἀλ—
λ' ἦρως, ἐπ' ἀκταῖσι θορών.

TABLES OF THE DIALECTS.

The Greek language has four dialects, or principal ways of speaking, corresponding to the number of the principal nations of Greece, which vary in some things from the common language, namely, the Attic, Ionic, Doric, and Æolic: besides which, the Poets had a dialect and idiom peculiar to themselves: all which, as far as relates to the terminations of the parts of speech, will be found subjoined in the tables which follow.

The variations, however, in the other portions of words being so numerous, that they can scarcely be all comprised in any set of rules, it may be sufficient briefly to explain the more remarkable peculiarities of each.

1. The Attics change

σ into ξ· as, ξὺν for σύν·
σσ into ττ· as, θαλάττα for θαλάσσα·
σ into ρ· as, ἄῤῥην for ἄρσην, *a male*:
η into ει· as, τύπτει for τύπτῃ·

And they make very frequent use of contractions.

2. The Ionics put

η for α· as, φιλίη for φιλία, *friendship*:
ε for α· as, γελέω for γελάω, *I laugh*:
and on the contrary, α for ε· as, τάμνω for τέμνω, *I cut*.

And they do not use contracted words, but upon all occasions resolve syllables as much as possible.

Of the consonants, they put κ for π· as, κως for πῶς.

And the smooth mutes for the aspirates: as,

Ἀπαιροῦμαι for ἀφαιροῦμαι.

They abstain altogether from contractions, resolve diphthongs, and take away the aspirate breathing: as,

Ἥλιος for ἥλιος, *the sun.*

3. The Dorics use

a
- for η· as, φάμα for φήμη, *fame:*
- for ε· as, πιάζω for πιέζω, *I press:*
- γα for γε· as, ἔγωγα for ἔγωγε·
- for ω· as, μουσᾶν for μουσῶν, *of the muses:* πρᾶτος for πρῶτος, *first:*
- for ει· as, κλᾳδας for κλεῖδας, *keys.*

η for α· as, ζῆν for ζᾶν· and for ει· as, κοσμῆν for κοσμεῖν.
ω for ου· as, μῶσα for μοῦσα, *song:* ὥνεκα for οὕνεκα, *wherefore.*
αι for ει· as, αἴθε for εἴθε, *O that! would that!*
ευ for ου· as, ἀλεῦμαι for ἀλοῦμαι, *I shall leap.*
οι for ου· as, τύπτοισα for τύπτουσα.
ο for ου· as, λύκος for λύκους.

Of the consonants, they use σδ for ζ· as, συρίσδω for συρίζω.

σ for θ· as, σεὸς for θεός.
κ for τ· as, πόκα, ὄκκα, for πότε, and ὅτε, *once upon a time.*
And on the contrary, τ for κ· as, τῆνος for κῆνος, *he.*

4. The Æolians use,

ω for ο· as, κῶρος for κόρος, *a boy:* and on the contrary, ο for ω· as, ἔρος for ἔρως, *love.*
ε for α· as, θέρσος for θάρσος, *boldness.*
αις for ας· as, καλαῖς for καλὰς, *good* (p. f.).

Of the consonants, they use ππ for μμ· as,

Ὄππατα for ὄμματα, *eyes.*

And β before ρ· as, βράκος for ῥάκος, *a torn garment.*

The Æolians throw back the accent upon the first syllable: as, κάλος for καλός.

They also reject the aspirate breathing: as, Ἅλιος for ἥλιος.

And instead of ι they double the consonant following: as, σπέῤῥω for σπείρω, χέῤῥες for χεῖρες.

The Poets not only have a dialect peculiar to themselves, but they also use an intermixture of dialects. Homer, who writes principally in the Ionic, intermixes with it all the rest, except the Doric: Pindar, who uses principally the Doric, unites with it the other dialects also: Aristophanes, as also Euripides, Sophocles, and Æschylus, who write chiefly in the Attic dialect, use occasionally the Doric, as in the choruses and odes.

Variation of Dialects *in the Terminations of Words.*

Prepositive Article.

Masc.

	Sing.				Dual.		Plur.			
	N.	G.	D.	A.	NA.	GD.	N.	G.	D.	A.
Com.	ὁ,	τοῦ,	τῷ,	τόν.	τὼ,	τοῖν.	οἱ,	τῶν,	τοῖς,	τούς.
		τοῖο I.				τοῖιν I.	τοὶ D.		τοῖσι I. A.	
		τῶ } D.							τῶς D.	
		τεῦ }							τὸς D.	
		τέω P.							τοῖσδεσι P.	
									τοῖσδεσσι P.	

Fem.

	Sing.				Dual.		Plur.			
Com.	ἡ,	τῆς,	τῇ,	τήν.	τὰ,	ταῖν.	αἱ,	τῶν,	ταῖς,	τάς.
	ἁ,	τᾶς,	τᾷ,	τὰν, D.			ταὶ,	τᾶν, D.		
								τάων Æ.		
									τῆς & τῇσι I. A.	

Neut.

	Sing.				Dual.		Plur.			
Com.	τὸ,	τοῦ,	τῷ,	τό.	τὼ,	τοῖν.	τὰ,	τῶν,	τοῖς,	τά.
		τοῖο I.				τοῖιν I.		τάων Æ.		
		τῶ } D.							τοῖσι I. A.	
		τεῦ }								
		τέω P.								

Subjunctive Article.

Masc.

	Sing. N.	G.	D.	A.	Dual. NA.	GD.	Plur. N.	G.	D.	A.
Com.	ὁς,	οὗ,	ᾧ,	ὅν.	ὼ,	οἷν,	οἱ,	ὧν,	οἷς,	οὓς.
	ὃ P.	ὅτου,	ὅτῳ	A.				ὁτέων, ὁτέοισι	I.	
		ὅτευ D.	ὅτεο	P.				ὅτων	Att.	
		ὁτέω	I.							
		ὅττεο	Æ.							
		τοῦ,	τῷ,	τὸν	I. D.					

Fem.

	Sing.				Dual.		Plur.			
Com.	ἡ,	ἧς,	ᾗ,	ἥν.	ᾱ,	αἷν,	αἱ,	ὧν,	αἷς,	ἅς.
		τῆς,	τῇ,	τὴν	I.				ᾗς	I.
	ᾶ,	τὰς,	τᾷ,	τᾶν	D.					

First Declension of Substantives.

	Sing. N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	Dual. NAV.	GD.	Plur. N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	ας,		ᾳ,	αν,	α.	α,	αιν.	αι,	ῶν,	αις,	ας,	αι.
		ου,										
	ης,		ῃ,	ην,	η.							
	ης,	έω,	ῃ,	ην	& εα,				έων, ῃς & ῃσι, εαις			I.
	ας,	α,	ᾳ,	αν,					ᾶν	D.	αῖσι	A. αῖς A
	α,	αο	Æ.						άων	Æ.		
	ω by Crasis from εω P.											

Second Declension.

	Sing. N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	Dual. NAV.	GD.	Plur. N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	α,			αν,	α.	α,	αιν.	αι,	ῶν,	αις,	ας,	αι.
		ης,	ῃ,									
	η,			ην,	η.							
	η,	ης,	ῃ,	ην	I.				έων, ῃς & ῃσι			I. A.
	α,	ας,	ᾳ,	αν	D.				ᾶν,	αῖσι	D.	
									άων	Æ.		

Third Declension.

	Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	Dual. NAV. GD.	Plur. N. G. D. A. V.
Com.	ος, ε.		οι, ους, οι.
	ου, ῳ, ον,	ω, οιν.	ων, οῖς,
	ον, ον.		α, α, α.
	οιο I.	οῖιν I.	αῶν P. οισι I. A.
	ω D.		ως & ος D.

Fourth Declension.

	Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	Dual. NAV. GD.	Plur. N. G. D. A. V.
Com.	ως, ως.		ῳ, ως, ῳ.
	ω, ῳ, ων,	ω, ῳν.	ων, ῳς,
	ων, ων.		ω, ω, ω.
	ωο, ῳο P.		
	ω D.		

Fifth Declension.

	Sing. N. & V. G. D. A.	Dual. NAV. GD.	Plur. N. G. D. A. V.
Com.	α, ι, υ,		ες, ων, σι, ας, ες.
	ω, ν, ρ, ος, ι, α.	ε, οῖν.	α, ξι, α, α.
	σ, ξ, ψ, ν.		ψι.
			εσσι & εσι P.

First Declension of Contracted Nouns.

	Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	Dual. NA. GD. V.	Plur. N. G. D. A. V.
Com.	ης, εος, εϊ, εα, ες.	εε, έοιν, εε.	εες, έων, εσι, εας, εες.
	ες, η, ες.		εις, ῶν, εις, εις.
	ους, ει,	η, οῖν, η.	εα, εα, εα.
	ος, ος, ος.		η, η, η.
	ευς Æ. ηι A.		ας A.
	& D. ης, εις } A.		εσσι I. P.

Second Declension.

	Sing. N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	Dual. NAV.	GD.	Plur. N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	ις,	εως,	ει,	ιν,	ι.	ϵϵ,	ϵοιν.	ϵις,	ϵων,	ϵσι,	ϵις,	ϵις.
	ιος,	ϊι,				ιϵ,	ιοιν.	ιϵς,	ιων,	ισι.		
	ι,		ι,	ι.				ια,			ια,	ια.
											ιας,	ιες, I.
	εος,	ϵϊ,						εες,			εας,	εες,
	ηος,	ηϊ P.				η.						

Third Declension.

	Sing. N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	Dual. NAV.	GD.	Plur. N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	ϵυς,	ϵος,	ϵϊ,	ϵα,	ϵῦ.	ϵϵ,	ϵοιν.	ϵϵς,	ϵων,	ϵῦσι,	ϵας,	ϵϵς.
	υς	ϵος,	ϵῖ,	υν,	υ.			ϵῖς,			ϵῖς,	ϵῖς.
	υ											
	ϵῦς Æ.	ηι, ῆα I.				ῆϵ I.	ῆοιν.	ῆϵς,	ήων,	ήϵσσι,	ῆας,	ῆϵς I.
	ϵως &	ῆ P.						ῆς Att.		ῆσι I.		
	οῦς A.											
	ῆος &	ᾶ A.						ϵα,		ϵσι P.	ϵα,	ϵα.
	ϵῖος I.									ϵσσι I. P.		
	ϵυς B.											
	ηος &											
	ειος Æ.											

Fourth Declension.

	Sing. N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	Dual. NA.	GD. V.	Plur. N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	ὼ,	όος,	όϊ,	όα,	οῖ.	ὼ,	οῖν, ώ.	οἱ,	ῶν,	οῖς,	οὺς,	οί.
	ὼς,	οῦς,	οῖ,	ὼ.								
				ῶ A.								
	ῶς,			ῶν Æ.								
				οῦν I.								

Fifth Declension.

	Sing.					Dual.					Plur.				
	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N.A.	G.D.	V.			N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	ας,	ατος,	ατι,	ας,	ας.	ατε,	άτοιν,	ατε.			ατα,	άτων,	ασι,	ατα.	
Sync.	αος,	αϊ,				αε,	άοιν,	αε.			αα,	άων,		αα.	
Cras.	ως,	ᾳ,				α,	ῷν,	α.			α,	ῶν,		α.	

Dialects of Pronouns.

Ἐγώ.

Singular.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	ἐγὼ,	ἐμοῦ, μοῦ,	ἐμοὶ, μοὶ,	ἐμὲ, μέ.
Att.	ἔγωγε,		ἔμοιγε.	
Dor.	ἐγώνη, ἐγὼν, ἔγωνγα,	ἐμεῦ,	ἐμὶν &	
Æol.	ἐγὼν,	ἐμεῦ.	ἐμίνε.	
Ion.		ἐμοῖο.		
		ἐμέο.		
		ἐμοῦθεν.		
		ἐμέοθεν, Parag.		
		ἐμέθεν, Sync.		
Poët.		ἐμεῖο.		
Bœot.	ἰώγα, ἰώνγα, ἰὼν.	γὼ, γὼν, ἐώ̃ν.		

Dual.

	Nom. Acc.	Gen. Dat.
Com.	νῷ,	νῷν.
Dor.	ἄμμε.	
Æol.	ἄμμε.	
Poët.	νῶϊ,	νῶϊν.

Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	ἡμεῖς,	ἡμῶν,	ἡμῖν,	ἡμᾶς.
Dor.	ἄμες, ἅμμες,	ἀμῶν, ἀμέων,	ἀμῖν,	ἀμᾶς.
Æol.	ἄμμες,	ἄμμων, ἀμμέων,	ἄμμιν, ἄμμι,	ἄμμε, ἄμμας.
Ion.	ἡμέες,	ἡμέων,		ἡμέας.
Poët.		ἡμείων,	ἡμίν.	

Σύ.

Singular.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	σὺ,	σοῦ,	σοὶ,	σέ.
Dor.	τὺ, τύγα, τύνη,	σεῦ, τεῦ, τοῦ, τεοῖο,	τοὶ,	τὲ & τύ.
Æol.		σεῦ, τεῦ.		
Ion.	σύγο,	σοῖο, σέο.		

	Gen.	Dat.
Poët.	σεῖο and σέω, σέσθεν, Parag. σέθεν, Sync. σεόθεν.	τὶν, τεΐν and τείν.

Dual.

	Nom. Acc.	Gen. Dat.
Com.	σφῷ,	σφῷν.
Dor.	ὔμμε,	ὔμμι.
Æol.	ὔμμε,	ὔμμι.
Poët.	σφῶϊ, σφὼ,	σφῶϊν.

Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	ὑμεῖς,	ὑμῶν,	ὑμῖν,	ὑμᾶς.
Dor.	ὔμμες, ὑμὲς,		ὔμμιν, ὔμμι,	ὔμμας.
Æol.	ὔμμες,	ὑμμῶν, ὑμμέων,	ὔμμιν, ὔμμι,	ὔμμας.
Ion.	ὑμέες,	ὑμέων,		ὑμέας.
Poët.	ὑμεῖες,	ὑμείων,	ὑμίν.	

Οὗ.

Singular.

	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	οὗ,	οἱ and ἑοῖ,	ἕ.
Dor.	εὗ,	οἱ,	μὶν,[1] νίν.
Poët.			σφέ.

[1] Μὶν, when used for *ejus, ipsius,* or *illius,* is undeclined, and signifies *himself, herself, themselves.*

	Gen.	Acc.
Æol.	εἷ.	
Ion.	ἕο,	ἑέ.
Poët.	εἷο. ἕοθεν, Parag. ἕθεν, Sync.	

Dual.

	Nom. Acc.	Gen. Dat.
Com.	σφὲ,	σφίν.
Poët.	σφωὲ, σφεὲ,	σφωΐν.

Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	σφεῖς,	σφῶν,	σφίσι,	σφᾶς.
Dor.	σφὲς,			σφέ.
Ion.	σφέες,	σφέων,	σφὶν,	σφέας and σφέα.
Poët.		σφείων,	σφὶ, σφὶν,	σφέ.

	M.	F.	N.
Com.	Σὸς,	σὴ,	σόν.
Dor.	τεὸς,	τεὰ,	τεόν.

	M.	F.	N.
Com.	Ὅς,	ἥ,	ὅν.
Poët.	ἑὸς,	ἑὴ,	ἑόν.

τῆνος for ἐκεῖνος, D.

From the plural, ἡμέτερος, ἡμετέρα, ἡμέτερον, Dor. ἁμὸς, ἁμὰ (Poët. ἁμὴ), ἁμὸν· ὑμὸς, ὑμὴ or ὑμὰ, ὑμὸν, for ὑμέτερος, ὑμετέρα, ὑμέτερον· σφὸς, σφὴ or σφὰ, σφὸν, for σφέτερος, σφετέρα, σφέτερον· οὗτος, and ἐκεῖνος, Æol.

The Attics, in speaking of a thing immediately present, and pointing it out as with the finger, add ι at the end of a word: as, οὑτοσὶ, τουτουὶ, τουτονὶ· the neuter τοῦτο they make τουτοὶ, and often τουτὶ. In the plural, for ταῦτα they say ταυτί. So ἐκεινοσὶ, ἐκεινουὶ, &c.

The Ionians prefix ε to the last syllable of these pronouns immediately before the long vowels: as, Sing. οὗτος, τουτέου, τουτέῳ. Dual, τουτέω, τουτέοιν. Plur. τουτέων, τουτέοισι, τουτέους· so αὐτέη, ταυτέης· so αὐτὸς, αὐτέου, αὐτέῳ. And also in the compound pronouns: as, ἐμαυτέου, ἐμαυτέῳ, and ἐμωϋτέου, ἐμωϋτέῳ· σεαυτέου, σεωϋτέῳ, ἑωϋτέῳ.

DIALECTS IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ω,	εις,	ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.
	ης,	η, Æol.			ομες,		οντι Dor.
	ες,	ε, Dor.					& Lacon.

Imperfect and Second Aorist.

ον,	ες,	ε,	ετον,	ετην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ον.
εσκον,	εσκες,	εσκε, without the augment, I. & P.					οσαν B.

First Future.

ω,	εις,	ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.
ιῶ,	ιεῖς,	ιεῖ,	ιεῖτον,	ιεῖτον,	ιοῦμεν,	ιεῖτε,	ιοῦσι Att.
ῶ,	εῖς,	εῖ,	εῖτον,	εῖτον,	{οῦμες, εῦμες,}	εῖτε,	{οῦντι, εῦντι.} D.

έω, έεις, έει, Ion. and Poët. in verbs of the fifth conjugation.

First Aorist.

α, ας, ε,	ατον, άτην,	αμεν, ατε, αν.
ασκον, ασκες, ασκε, I.P.		αμες D. ασαν B.

Preterite Perfect.

α, ας, ε,	ατον, ατον,	αμεν, ατε, ασι.
		αμες D. αντι D.
		αν B.

αα, αας, αε, &c. in some, I.

Pluperfect.

ειν, εις, ει,	ειτον, είτην,	ειμεν, ειτε, εισαν.
ην, ης, η, A. & D.		ειμες D. εσαν A. & I.
εα, εε, I.		

Second Future.

ῶ, εῖς, εῖ,	εῖτον, εῖτον,	οῦμεν, εῖτε, οῦσι.
		οῦμες, οῦντι, εῦντι D.
εω, έεις, έει,	έειτον, &c. Ion.	

Imperative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ε, έτω,	ετον, έτων,	ετε, έτωσαν.
		όντων Att. sæpe.

First Aorist.

ον, άτω,	ατον, άτων,	ατε, άτωσαν.
		άντων A.

Second Aorist.

ε, έτω,	ετον, έτων,	ετε, έτωσαν.
		οντων A.

Optative.

Present, Pret. Sec. Aor. and First and Sec. Fut.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
οιμι, οις, οι,	*οιτον, οίτην,*	*οιμεν, οιτε, οιεν.*
		οιμες D.

First Aorist.

αιμι, αις, αι,	*αιτον, αίτην,*	*αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν.*
εια, ειας, ειε, &c. Æ.		*αιμες* Dor.

Subjunctive.

In all the tenses.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ω, ῃς, ῃ,	*ητον, ητον,*	*ωμεν, ητε, ωσι.*
ῃσι I.		*ομεν* P.

Infinitive.

Pres. Imp. and First Fut.	Perf. and Pluperf.
ειν.	*έναι.*
έμεν Ion.	*έμεν* I.
έμεναι I. D. A.	*έμεναι* I. D. A.
έμμεναι Æ. P.	
First Aor.	**Sec. Aor. & Sec. Fut.**
αι.	*εῖν.*
έμεναι I. D. A.	*εν* D. *έειν* I.

Participles.

Pres.	Perf.	
ων, ουσα, ον.	*ως, υῖα, ός.*	*Gen. οτος, υιας, οτος.*
οῖσα D.	*ὼν* Æ. as, *εἰρηκὼν* for *εἰρηκώς.*	
υσα D. Æ.	*ῶσα, ὡς* A.	*Gen. ὦτος, ώσης, ὦτος.*

First Aor.

ας, ασα, αν.
αις, αισα, αιν Æol.

First Fut.

ων, ουσα, ον.
οῖσα D.

Second Aor.

ὼν, οὖσα, όν.
οῖσα D.
εῦσα Æ.

Second Fut.

ὧν, οὖσα, οὖν. A.
έων, έουσα, έον I.

DIALECTS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
ομαι, ῃ, εται,	*όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,*	*όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.*
εαι I.		*όμεσθα* A. D. I.
ηαι A. P.		*όμεθεν* Æol.
ει Att.		

Imperfect.

όμην, ου, ετο,	*όμεθον, εσθον, έσθην,*	*όμεθα, εσθε, οντο.*
εο I.		*όμεσθα* A.
εν D.		
σκου, σκετο I. P.		

Second Aorist.

ην, ης, η,	*ητον, ήτην,*	*ημεν, ητε, ησαν.*
		εν B. and Ion.

Second Future, and Paulo-post-Future.

ομαι, ῃ, εται,	*όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,*	*όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.*
εαι I.		*όμεσθα* A.
ηαι P.		

Preterite Perfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
μαι, -αι, ται,	μεθον, θον, θον,	μεθα, θε, νται or μένοι εἰσί.
		μεσθα A. ατα I. A.

Pluperfect.

μην, -ο, το,	μεθον, θον, θην,	μεθα, θε, ντο or μένοι ἦσαν.
		μεσθα A. ατο I. A.

First Aorist.

θην, θης, θη,	θητον, θήτην,	θημεν, θητε, θησαν.
		θεν Ion.

First Future.

θήσομαι, σῃ, σεται,	θησόμεθον, θήσεσθον, σθον,	θησόμεθα,
σεαι I.		[εσθε, σονται.
		μεσθα A. D.

Imperative.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ου, έσθω,	εσθον, έσθων,	εσθε, έσθωσαν.
έο Ion.		έσθων A.

The other tenses undergo no change of dialect.

Optative.

Pres. First and Sec. Fut. Paulo-post-Fut.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
οίμην, οιο, οιτο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
		οίμεσθα A. οίατο I. P.

First and Second Aorist.

ειην, ειης, ειη,	*ειητον, ήτην,*	*ειημεν, ητε, ησαν.* *εῖμεν, εῖτε, εῖεν* Sync. *εἶμες* D.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ωμαι, ῃ, ηται, *εαι* Ion. *ηαι* P.	*ώμεθον, ησθον, ησθον,*	*ώμεθα, ησθε, ωνται.* *ώμεσθα* A.

First and Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ὠ, ῇς, ῇ,	*ῆτον, ῆτον,*	*ὦμεν, ῆτε, ὦσι.* *ὦμες* Dor. *ὦντι* Dor.
εω, εῃς, έῃσι, &c. I.		*εομεν* *ειομεν* } Ion. Poët. *ομεν* Syst.

INFINITIVE.

First and Second Aorist.

ῆναι.
ήμεναι Dor. *ῆμεν* Ion.

DIALECTS IN THE MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

First Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
άμην, ω, ατο, *αο* I. *α* Dor.	*άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην,*	*άμεθα, ασθε, αντο.* *μεσθα* A.

Second Aorist.

ὁμην, ου, ετο,	ὁμεθον, εσθον, ἑσθην,	ὁμεθα, εσθε, ονται. μεσθα A.

First Future.

ομαι, ῃ, εται,	ὁμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	ὁμεθα, εσθε, ονται.

οῦμαι, ῇ, εῖται D. & A.
εῦμαι D. εαι Ion.
εὶ A.

Second Future.

οῦμαι, ῇ, εῖται, εας I.	οὑμεθον, εῖσθον, εῖσθον,	οὑμεθα, εῖσθε, οῦνται. εεσθε, εονται I.

ομαι, εῦμαι, } ηαι P.

Participle.

Second Future.

τυπούμενος.
εύμενος Dor. Æol.

Imperative.

First Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
αι, άσθω,	ασθον, άσθων,	ασθε, άσθωσαν. άσθων A.

In the other tenses and persons the variations of Dialect are the same as in the case of active and passive verbs.

DIALECTS OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

Indicative.

Present 1 Conjug.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
έω—ῶ, εῖς, εῖ,	εῖτον, εῖτον,	οῦμεν, εῖτε, οῦσι. εῦμες, εῦντι, & οῦντι Dor. εῦσι Æ.

Present 2.

άω—*ῶ*, *ᾷς*, *ᾷ*,	*ᾶτον*, *ᾶτον*,	*ῶμεν*, *ᾶτε*, *ῶσι*.
ῶ, *ῃς*, *ῇ*,	*ῆτον*, &c. Dor.	
όω, *όᾳς*, *όᾳ*,		*όωμεν*, &c. Poët.
έω, *έεις*, *έει*, &c. Ion.		

Present 3.

όω—*ῶ*, *οῖς*, *οῖ*,	*οῦτον*, *οῦτον*,	*οῦμεν*, *οῦτε*, *οῦσι*.
		οῦμες, *οῦντι* Dor.

Imperfect 1.

ουν, *εις*, *ει*,	*εῖτον*, *είτην*,	*οῦμεν*, *εῖτε*, *ουν*.
εσκον, &c. Poët, Ion.		*εῦν* Dor.
ειν Att.		

Imperfect 2.

ων, *ας*, *α*,	*ατον*, *άτην*,	*ῶμεν*, *ᾶτε*, *ων*.
ης, *η*,	*ῆτον*, *ήτην* Dor.	*ευν* Ion.
ασκον, &c. Ion.		
αα Poët.		

Imperfect 3.

ουν, *ους*, *ου*,	*οῦτον*, *ούτην*,	*οῦμεν*, *οῦτε*, *ουν*.
σκον, &c. Ion.		*οσαν* B.

Imperative.

Present 1.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ει, *είτω*,	*εῖτον*, *είτων*,	*εῖτε*, *είτωσαν*.
ες, &c. Ion.		*ούντων* Att.

Present 2.

α, άτω,	*ᾶτον, άτων,*	*ᾶτε, άτωσαν.*
αα Poët.		*άντων* & *ωντων* Att.

Optative.

Present 1.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
οῖμι, οῖς, οῖ,	*οῖτον, οίτην,*	*οῖμεν, οῖτε, οῖεν*
οίην, οίης, οίη, &c. Att.		
ῴην, ῴης, ῴη, &c. Dor.		

Present 2.

ῶμι, ῷς, ῷ,	*ῴτον, ῴτην,*	*ῷμεν, ῶτε, ῷεν.*
ῴην, ῴης, ῴη, &c. Dor.		

Present 3.

οῖμι, οῖς, οῖ,	*οῖτον, οίτην,*	*οῖμεν, οῖτε, οῖεν.*
οίην, οίης, οίη, &c. Att.		
ῴην, ῴης, ῴη, &c. Dor.		

Subjunctive.

Present 1.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ῶ, ῇς, ῇ,	*ῆτον, ῆτον,*	*ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.*
ῃσι Ion.		*ῶντι* Dor.

Present 2.

ῶ, ᾷς, ᾷ,	*ᾶτον, ᾶτον,*	*ῶμεν, ᾶτε, ῶσι.*
ᾗς, ᾗ,	*ᾶτον,* &c. Dor.	

INFINITIVE.

Present 1. *εἶν.*

έμεν Ion. *έμεναι* Att. *εν* Dor. *ην* & *εις* Æol. *ήμεναι* Poët.

Present 2. *ᾶν.*

άμεναι Att. *ην* Dor. *αις* Æol. *αᾳν* Poët. *ήμεναι* Poët.

Present 3. *οῦν.*

όμεναι Att. *οῖς* & *οῖν* Æol. *εῦν* Dor. *όμμεναι* Poët.

The Passive and Middle Voices are here omitted.

Dialects of Verbs in μι.

INDICATIVE.

Present 1 Conjug.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ημι, ης, ησι,	*ετον, ετον,*	*εμεν, ετε, εἶσι.*
		έντι Dor.
		έαμεν, έασι Ion.
ητι,	*ητον, ητον,*	*ημεν, ητε, ηντι* Dor.

Present 2.

ημι, ης, ησι,	*ατον, ατον,*	*αμεν, ατε, ᾶσι.*
ατι Dor.		*άντι* Dor.
		έασι Ion.

Present 3.

ωμι, ως, ωσι,	*οτον, οτον,*	*ομεν, οτε, ουσι.*
ωτι Dor.		*ωντι* Dor.
		όασι Ion.

Present 4.

υμι, υς, υσι,	*υτον, υτον,*	*υμεν, υτε, ῦσι.*
		υντι Dor.
		ύασι Ion.

Imperfect, and Second Aorist 1.

ην, ης, η, | ετον, έτην, | εμεν, ετε, εσαν.
εα Ion. εε Ion. εν Bœot.
ουν, εις, ει, &c. Att.
σκον, σκες, σκε Poët. Ion.

Imperfect 2.

ην, ης, η, | ατον, άτην, | αμεν, ατε, ασαν.
ων, ας, α, &c. Att. αν Bœot.
σκον, σκες, σκε Poët. Ion.

Second Aorist 2.

ἔστην, ης, η, | ητον, ήτην, | ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
ασαν I.
στασκον Ion. ατον, ατην, &c. Poët. ἔσταν Bœot.

Imperfect, and Second Aorist 3.

ων, ως, ω, | οτον, ότην, | ομεν, οτε, οσαν.
ουν, ους, ου, &c. Att. ον Bœot.
σκον, σκες, σκε Poët. Ion.

Imperfect 4.

υν, υς, υ, | υτον, ύτην, | υμεν, υτε, υσαν.
υσκον, &c. Ion.

Imperative.

Present 1.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ετι, έτω,	ετον, έτων,	ετε, έτωσαν.

α Dor.
η Æol. Poët.
εε-ει, είτω, &c. Att.

Present 2.

αθι, άτω, | ατον, άτων, | ατε, άτωσαν.
η Æol. α Dor. Att.

Present 3.

οθι, ότω, &c.
(ου Att. contract.) ωθι Poët. οι Dor.

Optative.

Present 1.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
είην, είης, είη,	είητον, ειήτην,	είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
		εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶεν Syn.

Present 2.

αίην, αίης, αίη,	αίητον, αιήτην,	αίημεν, αίητε, αίησαν.
ᾱ́ην, ᾱ́ης, ᾱ́η Poët.		αῖμεν, αῖτε, αῖεν Syn.

Present 3.

οίην, οίης, οίη,	οίητον, οιήτην,	οίημεν, οίητε, οίησαν.
ῳην, ῳης, ῴη Att.		οῖμεν, οῖτε, οῖεν Syn.

Subjunctive.

Present 1.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ω̂, ῃ̂ς, ῃ̂,	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
έω, έης, έῃσι, &c. Ion.		έωμεν Ion.
εί ω / ή ω } Poët.		ειωμεν / ειομεν } Poët.

Present 2.

ω̂, ᾳ̂ς, ᾳ̂,	ᾶτον, ᾶτον,	ῶμεν, ᾶτε, ῶσι.
εί ω / ή ω } Poët.		

Present 3.

ω̃, ῳ̃ς, ῳ̃,	ῶτον, ῶτον,	ῶμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι.
	ῶσι Ion.	
ωω, ώῃς, ώῃ Poet.		

Infinitive.

Present 1.	Second Aorist 1.
έναι.	*εἶναι.*
έμεναι, & *ήμεναι* I. P.	*έμεναι* Dor.
έμεν Ion.	*έμεν* Ion. *έναι* Poët.
Present 2.	**Second Aorist 2.**
άναι.	*ῆναι.*
άμεναι Dor. *άμεν* Ion.	*ήμεναι* Dor. *ῆμεν* Ion.
Present 3.	**Second Aorist 3.**
όναι.	*οῦναι.*
όμεναι Att. Dor.	*όμεναι* Att. Dor.
όμεν Ion.	*όμεν* Ion. *όναι* Poët.

Present 4.

ύναι.
ύμεναι Att. Dor.
ύμεν Ion.

Dialects of the Passive Voice of Verbs in μι.

Indicative.

Present 1 Conjug.

εμαι, εσαι, εται.

εαι Ion.
η Att.

Present 2.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
αμαι, ασαι, αται,	*άμεθον, ασθον, ασθον,*	*άμεθα, ασθε, ανται.*
εαι Ion.		
η Att.		

Imperfect 1.

έμην,	*εσο*,	*ετο*.
ήμην, &c. A.	*εο* Ion.	
	ου Ion.	
	ευ Dor.	

Imperfect 2.

άμην, *ασο*, *ατο*.
ao Ion.
ω Att.

3 Plural *έστέατο* Ion.

Imperfect 3.

όμην, *οσο*, *οτο*.
ου Att.

Imperative.

Present 1.

εσο, *έσθω*.
εο Ion.
ου Att.
ευ Dor.

Present 2.

ασο, *άσθω*.
ao Ion.
ω Att.

Present 3.

οσο, *όσθω*.
oo Ion.
ου Att.
οι Dor.

Dialects of the Middle Voice of Verbs in μι.

Indicative.

Second Aorist 1.

έμην, *εσο*, *ετο*.
εο Ion.
ου Att.
ευ Dor.

Second Aorist 3.

όμην, *οσο*, *οτο*.
oo Ion.
ου Att.

Imperative.

Second Aorist 1.	Second Aorist 3.
ἑσο, ἑσθω.	ὁσο, ὁσθω.
εο Ion.	οο Ion.
ου Att.	ου Att.
ευ Dor.	

In the terminations of the Adverb and Conjunction few variations of dialect occur; for instance, σθεν and σθε are put for θεν and θε, and the contrary in adverbs signifying place or situation: as,

ὄπιθεν for ὄπισθεν, *behind;*
βαβαιὰξ for βαβαί, *O strange!*
ἀληθέως, Ionic, for ἀληθῶς, *truly;*
πόκα for πότε, *formerly;*
ὅκα and ὅκκα for ὅτε, *when;*
μὲς, for μὲν, *indeed;*
αἰὲς for αἰεῖ, *always;*
μόγις for μόλις, *scarcely;*
δῆ, Attic, for δὲ, *but;*
ἐνθαῦτα for ἐνταῦθα, *here;*
ἔνδε for ἔνδον, *within;*
κάλως for καλῶς, *well;*
εἰκὰ for εἴκεν, *if;*
ἔμπροθεν for ἔμπροσθεν, *before;*
ἄλλοτα, Doric, for ἄλλοτε, *otherwise.*

Among the Prepositions are found,

ἀμπὶ for ἀμφὶ, *around;*
ἀπαὶ for ἀπό·
διαὶ for διά·
ζα for διὰ in composition: as, ζαβάλλειν for διαβάλλειν, *to calumniate*, Æol.
εἰν for ἐν·
ἐνὶ for ἐν·
καταὶ for κατά·
παραὶ for παρά·
πὰρ for παρὰ, Dor.
ποτὶ for πρός·
ὑπαὶ for ὑπὸ, Poetic.
ὡς for εἰς, Attic.

Combinations and Abbreviations of Letters.

	αἰ		μὰρ		στα
	ἀλ		μεθ'		στι
	ἀν		μεν		σχ
	ἀπὸ		μὲν		ται
	αὐτοῦ		μετὰ		ταῖς
	γὰρ		οἷον		τὰς
	γεν		ος		τὴν
	δὲ		ου		τῆς
	διὰ		οὗτος		το
	εἰ		παρὰ		τὸ
	εἰ		περ		τὸν
	εἶναι		περὶ		τοῦ
	ἐλ		πρ		τοῦ
	ἐν		πρὸ		του
	ἐξ		ρω		τρ
	ἐρ		σαν		τρ
	εὐ		σθ		τῶν
	ἠν		σθαι		των
	καὶ		σπ		υι
	καὶ		σσ		υν
	κατὰ		στ		ὑπ'

THE END.

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